THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty-Two Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 163

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

AMERICAN SHIFT ON ALLIED DEBTS IS INDICATED

Conviction Gaining That Cuts Would Be Made for Disarmament

BRITISH PLEDGE AID IN HELPING REICH

France Regrets Conversations in England Open Way to Reparations Review

The visit of the German statesmen to England and Britain's pledge of collaboration in helping the Berlin Government to solve its crushing financial problems find Washington authorities considering a possible shift in American policy on allied war debts.

Heretofore there has been insistence that allied debts and German reparations are distinctly separate questions. Now there are indications that desire for Germany's economic welfare may alter this stand as soon as political implications may be thoroughly weighed.

France looks upon the German-British conversations with regret, opposing any reconsideration of reparations until it feels that its national security is assured.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—The Administration is scrupulously refraining from any expression on the reparations and war debt issues raised by the German Government revision demand of a few days ago, but there are plenty of indications that it is giving the most serious consideration to these matters.

Two members of the President's Cabinet are going to Europe within the month, admittedly for the purpose of discussing economic and disarmament problems with the leaders of the four great European powers—England, France, Italy, and Germany. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will spend two months in Europe, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, an indefinite period.

Mr. Mellon's announcement about his going abroad this week stated frankly that he did so for the express purpose of conferring with Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Mellon's presence in England will follow within two weeks the visit of Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Chancellor, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, of Germany, that took place this week-end.

It is also authoritatively known that the reparations and war debt question has been thoroughly discussed by the President and Mr. Stimson with William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The subject was also extensively reviewed by each of three expert observers who have recently returned from European stays and visited with the President and Mr. Stimson; Dwight K. Morrow (R.), Senator from New Jersey, Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, and Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Observers Report on Germany

Each of these statesmen, it is reliably reported, brought back an extremely pessimistic report on economic and political conditions in Germany. This information coincides with what it is known Mr. Borah has received from private sources.

On the basis of these reports and from confidential intimations in Administration quarters there is a growing conviction in the capital that the President and his cabinet are tending toward important shifts in the American policy toward war debts. This position was recently summed up by a State Department authority as follows:

"That allied debt payments to the United States have no connection with German reparations payments to the Allies."

It is now intimated that the President and his advisers privately concede the direct relation between the two factors. The question is whether under existing political and economic conditions in the United States the Administration can, or will, publicly admit this change of view.

It is also argued that it might not be strategically desirable for the President to acknowledge a new attitude prior to negotiating with European governments for disarmament concessions. It is pointed out that just as there is a direct relationship between allied debt payments to the United States and German reparations payments to the Allies, so is there a direct association between reparations and disarmament.

Debts and Disarmament

The President is deeply interested in the curtailment of armaments. He pressed to success the London naval agreement, and has repeatedly indicated his earnest desire to see material gains realized at the General Disarmament Conference scheduled for February of next year.

For the United States to grant important debt payment reductions without requiring of the heavily armed European powers commensurate disarmament would be only to strengthen their military activities, it is stated here. There can be no scal-

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Looking Ahead

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE, SHOWING THE GROUPING OF ITS UNITS IN RELATION TO THE MOTHER CHURCH

Chester Lindsay Churchill, Architect

At the Left is the Dome of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, With the Original Mother Church Building Immediately in Front as Viewed From Park Between Huntington Avenue and Falmouth Street. At the Extreme Left a Corner of the Present Building of The Christian Science Publishing Society Is Shown, While the New Publishing House Building Is Shown on the Right-Hand Side of Norway Street. The Unit on the Right Is the Service Plant With an Ornamental Tower Covering Its Smokestack.

Interest in the plans for the new Publishing House, to be erected for The Christian Science Publishing Society, has led to preparation of an architect's drawing, showing the building as it will look in connection with The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. The architect has selected the park between Huntington Avenue and Falmouth Street as the point from which to show the relation between the structures, the arrangement having been designed in harmony with the architecture of The Mother Church, which dominates the group. The immediate foreground of the drawing shows the edge of the park along one side of Falmouth Street, opposite the Church. The nine-story tower of the new Publishing House rises in the center background. The thoroughfare between the Church edifice and the new Publishing House is Norway Street, which turns abruptly at the end of the new building and continues through the right foreground of the picture. The service plant is at the extreme right.

Buses Speeding Travel in Balkans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Jugoslavia

FORMERLY one measured the distance between Belgrade and Montenegro in terms of "weeks astride horses." Today it takes "one day aboard an autobus." The opening recently of regular bus service between the two ends what might be termed the medieval era of communication.

Board's Report Exposes Power Of Prosecutors

Law Commission Declares It to Be Chief Leak in Criminal Procedure

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—The prosecutor's office is in large measure responsible for the ineffectiveness of modern American criminal justice, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement declares in a new report. The report is the fourth issued by the commission and was given to President Hoover today.

The new study runs to 337 pages and has been in course of preparation for more than a year. It contains a 37-page report signed by all commissioners, but with the reservation attached to Monte M. Lemann's name that he is "concurring in conclusions." This refers to five specific conclusions in the report. Mr. Lemann did not sign the original prohibition report.

The document contains a 200-page analysis by Alfred Bettman, Cincinnati lawyer, of recent city and state crime commission surveys as they deal with prosecution and courts. For use of research workers, the commission attaches a lengthy bibliography on prosecution, prepared by Julian Leavitt, research consultant.

The highlight of the report is the emphasis given to the present authority of state and city prosecutors, which, it is asserted, is tremendous, virtually unregulated, and practically unknown to the general public. Into the obscurity of the American prosecutor's office the commission throws its spotlight.

The commission, and Mr. Bettman, present startling figures showing the small percentage of convictions now being obtained by prosecutors' offices in the big cities, in comparison to the cases instituted, and the still smaller number of convictions obtained for the felony originally charged.

Bad New York Record

In New York in 1926 only 4 per cent of the cases brought to court resulted in conviction for offenses charged; in Chicago, in 1926, only 4.9 per cent; in Cincinnati, 17.2 per cent. An exception was Milwaukee, under Socialist control, and, to a lesser extent, Baltimore. In Milwaukee, convictions of offenses charged reached 60.7 per cent of cases instituted.

The prosecutor's power is greater than that of the judge himself, the commission asserts. For generations

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DRUG EXPORTERS LOSE GROUND AT GENEVA PARLEY

Medical Authorities Give Conflicting Testimony as to Need of Narcotics

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 8—Ten days of preliminary debate have cleared the decks for what is already an unprecedentedly dramatic battle between opponents of the drug evil and the stubbornly resisting manufacturing countries.

Discussion in the world conference for limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs has apparently demonstrated that the system which was prearranged for a scheme of attack cannot alone successfully provide effective limitation.

This conference, which is at once the largest and most serious attempt to combat the drug evil began work with the draft convention previously prepared by the League's opium advisory committee, based upon the quota plan. The system now holding the field totals the world's so-called legitimate needs for drugs and attempts to divide this amount among the manufacturing countries.

But this basis of the conference's work has already apparently been shattered by the positions taken by such delegations as Japan and Turkey, which insist upon a quota for themselves unacceptable to great manufacturers in Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland.

The conference, so far, has been divided in two parts. First, for several days, the delegates indulged in general debate, during which almost every representative of the 52 countries laid down his nation's views.

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Comparison Shows 'Old Days' Much Worse in Use of Liquor Than Years Since Prohibition

Wet Declarations of Drinking Increase Under Eighteenth Amendment Proved False; Great Improvement Is Found Under Dry Régime

WOMEN AND PROHIBITION SERIES—No. 3

During her recently completed service as a member of the research staff of the Bureau of Prohibition of the United States Department of Justice, Zita Louise Baker conducted an extensive study of the relation between woman suffrage and prohibition. In eight articles she discusses the past and future contributions of women in the cause of temperance.

By ZITA LOUISE BAKER

From the statements of some of our prominent speakers of today, the younger generation is fairly rushing along the downward path, with the prohibition banner unfurled ahead. Since the Eighteenth Amendment took its place in the Constitution, they say, the boys and girls are running wild.

"In my day," declared a politician at a wet mass meeting, "it would have been an insult to suggest that a girl take a drink. Of course, the college boys took a little occasionally, but not the way they do now. Prohibition is opening the door to ruin for our youngsters!" All of which is most uncomplimentary, to say the least, to modern youth.

A West Virginia newspaper, appearing in June, 1867, states 1800 "rich men's daughters" were at that time seeking admission to New York's inebriate asylum, according to a report from New York. Now, in order to be admitted to an inebriate asylum, one must naturally be an inebriate; in other words, one must be an habitual drunkard. So it would appear that part of the younger generation, more than 60 years ago, were quite familiar with intoxicants.

The speakeasy has, for 11 years, been heralded as not only more plentiful than the old saloon, but far more dangerous. From propaganda in the wet press, and circulars sent out by certain organizations, a speakeasy is to be found behind every other closed door. They are as "common as sand on a bathing beach," so that it is next to impossible for a boy or girl

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Soviet Workers Urged to Increase Deposits in Bank

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 8—That the mobilization of money included as a special feature of the Soviet State planned economy has failed to come up to expectations is visible from the decree which the Soviet Government has issued urging the development of mass political agitation for fulfillment of the financial plan as regards state loans and savings bank deposits.

The decree states: "Commissions for the promotion of state loans and savings bank deposits must become militant organizations of Soviet workers to form public opinion for mobilization of the resources of the population."

All this effort to cause social pressure for measures like subscription to state loans, and deposits in savings banks, is attributed to the fact that the Soviet unified financial plan or enlarged budget is based not only on receipts from such sources as taxes, transportation and income from state enterprises but upon definite sums to be realized from the sales of state loans, and deposits in banks. Therefore, Investia today stated "voluntary payments by the population this year must constitute 6,000,000,000 rubles."

The peasants are especially behind with these so-called voluntary payments, having paid during the first quarter of the year only 68 per cent of their quota for loans and 47 per cent of their quota for savings bank deposits. The effort to finance on a big scale industrial, agricultural and electrification developments is causing the Government to endeavor through various means to extract money from the population since the method of increasing the currency in circulation was abandoned last autumn.

This effort, reflected today in the decree to mobilize the resources of the population through loans and savings banks, pursues the same objective as the recent substantial increase in the prices of some foodstuffs and many manufacturers' goods, continual raising of railroad fares and the recent special tax imposed on the city population to finance new housing.

WORLD W. C. T. U. ASKS ACTION ON PEACE DEMANDS

Canadian and Swedish Liquor Control Systems Called Failures at Parley

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, June 8—An appeal to the 1932 disarmament conference "to respond to the universal demand for international peace and to counsel with wisdom and sympathy" was made yesterday on behalf of the 51 countries composing the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union by the delegates to the triennial convention here.

The appeal to the conference with the pledge of the organization's "unswerving support," through its various national branches, came at the close of the report of Dr. Izora Scott of Washington, D. C., international superintendent of the department of peace and arbitration. The relation included an expression of "fullest satisfaction with the Paris Peace Pact," coupled with the hope that it will be made practical by further negotiations toward disarmament.

Dr. Scott presented plans for the coöperation of the women in an annual world peace day and declared that already the women in each of the nations are distributing literature, arranging lectures, conducting campaigns of education through the schools and coöperating with other organizations to mold public opinion and bring influence to bear upon their respective governments on behalf of peace.

Various methods are being followed to popularize the idea of peace through disarmament: correspondence between the women and children of various countries, parades, conferences, posters, window displays; in Japan a petition of 180,000 signatures secured within 20 days; in Germany an effort to abolish militaristic toys and war stories in books used

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Boston-Hull Bridge Plan Held Illegal

The bill providing for construction of a $25,000,000 Hull-to-Boston toll bridge was declared "unconstitutional" in a decision rendered by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court today at the request of Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the State Senate.

As a result, the Senate Ways and Means Committee, which now has the measure under consideration, is expected to give an immediate report of "ought not to pass."

The bill provides for a private corporation undertaking a work designed for public service with full powers to exercise the right of eminent domain and to carry on extensive construction at its own discretion, requiring only the approval of a public board.

This is held in direct violation of Section 1, Article 62, of the amendments to the Constitution which the Supreme Court quotes as follows: "The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner by given or loaned to or in aid of any corporation, individual or private association which is privately owned or managed."

South African Jail System Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, S. Af.

SHORT-TIME prisoners in South African gaols are to be given the right to earn remission of their sentences by good conduct. This important reform in prison administration is officially announced with other modifications of the Union's prison system.

List Announced For Board Of Lectureship

Christian Science Board of Directors Selects Twenty-six Speakers

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the following persons as members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the ensuing year:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Ontario.

Algernon Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., London, England.

Frank Bell, C. S. B., New York, N. Y.

W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., Denver, Colorado.

William E. Brown, C. S. B., Los Angeles, California.

Richard J. Davis, C. S., Chicago, Illinois.

Arthur P. DeCamp, C. S. B., St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Hendrik Jan de Lange, C. S., The Hague, Holland.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., Toledo, Ohio.

Salem Andrew Hart, C. S. B., Cleveland, O.

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., Boston, Mass.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., Clinton, Ill.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., Detroit, Mich.

William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S. B., Sewickley, Penn.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., San Francisco, Calif.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., New York, N. Y.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., London, Eng.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., Portland, Ore.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., Kansas City, Mo.

Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., Boston, Mass.

Charles V. Winn, C. S., Pasadena, California.

RADIO LICENSE DENIED

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The application of the New Haven Broadcasting Company for license to construct a new radio station at New Haven, Conn., was denied today by the Radio Commission.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK READ IN MOTHER CHURCH

Christian Scientists From Many Countries Gather for Meeting in Boston, Mass.

ROBERT E. BUFFUM IS NEW PRESIDENT

Messages From Branch Churches Renew Consecration to Teachings of Leader

Evidences that the Christian Science Movement continues to grow, and counsel to members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, that this growth springs directly from loyalty to the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, were given in reports at the Annual Meeting today in the church edifice.

Approximately 6000 members from many nations attended, overflowing the main auditorium and necessitating use of amplifiers in the original structure.

In connection with word that steps for erection of the new publishing house to cost not less than $3,000,000 are being taken as rapidly as possible it was announced that during the last year all indebtedness has been removed from the six acres of land surrounding the church. The publishing house will be built on part of this property.

A total of 79 new branch church organizations were formed in the last 12 months, reported the Department of Branches and Practitioners.

The meeting was opened by Duncan Sinclair, President, who announced hymn number 196, "Shepherd," the words of which were written by Mrs. Eddy. Mr. Sinclair then read from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the following selections:

Bible—Ps. 9:1, 2; Isa. 42:1-4; John 15:7-9, 26, 27.

Science and Health—2:8-11, 23-30; 25:13-21; 43:27-4; 473:7-12; 249:8-9.

Following the readings, a few moments were devoted to silent prayer and audible repetition by the congregation in unison of the Lord's Prayer. Then came the hymn, "Ewing," number 149 in the Hymnal.

Officers Announced

Officers of The Mother Church for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

President—Robert E. Buffum, LL. B., C. S., of Belmont, Massachusetts.

Treasurer—Edward L. Ripley, C. S., of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Clerk—Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B., of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Robert E. Buffum, LL. B., C. S., of Belmont, Massachusetts, is a native of Keene, New Hampshire, where he received his early education. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Boston University Law School. For many years he has been a practicing attorney in Boston, Massachusetts, and is a member of the law firm, Abbott, Dane, Buffum and Howe. He was one of the attorneys for The Christian Science Board of Directors in various lawsuits of several years ago.

In 1905 he became a member of The Mother Church and First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the latter church he has served as First Reader, President, member of the Board of Directors, and in various other capacities.

The retiring President, Mr. Sinclair, then addressed the meeting as follows:

Dear Fellow Members of The Mother Church:

Why, we may ask ourselves, do we attend these Annual Meetings, some of us from the ends of the earth? There may be minor reasons, but the chief one is our loyalty to The Mother Church, embracing as it does loyalty to our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, who established it; to her inspired teaching, which is in complete accord with that of Christ Jesus; and to the Manual which she gave for our guidance.

Our movement, the Church of Christ, Scientist, which we faithfully support is steadily growing: the reports which will be read this afternoon will bring this out. And its progress is proportional to the increase in our spiritual understanding and the healings which of necessity accompany this understanding. What drew humanity to Christian Science in the early days? It was chiefly the healings brought about by our Leader and her devoted students. Throughout all the years since, men and women have come to Christian Science for healing, have received healing, and have thereafter united with the church which was instrumental in bringing the truth to them, in order to support its activities and to carry the truth to others.

The progress of the Christian Science movement is to no inconsiderable extent measured by the increase in the number of its branch churches and societies, and of its practitioners whose names are in The Christian Science Journal. It is also indicated by the steadily increasing needs of the Field, evidenced in the expansion of the work of The Mother Church Offices and of the Publishing Society here in Boston; at which we all rejoice. But, principally, the progress of our movement is determined by the growth of the spiritual understanding of Christian Scientists throughout the world—by their growth in spirituality, and their power to heal. Our church edifices and the other various material appurtenances of our movement are undoubtedly symbolical of its strength, and of the healing and regenerating work that is being done; but we do not fail to remember that it is the power to think

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Workers Drop 7500 Feet Below Surface To Dig Gold in 'World's Deepest Mine'

MORRO VELHO, Brazil (By U. P.)—What is said to be the deepest mine in the world—extending into the earth for almost a mile and a half—is being successfully operated here by a British concern. The mine pit lies more than 7500 feet below the earth's surface and the workers declare that they are laboring at the "bottom of the earth," the farthest down man has dug and worked with any success.

The Prince of Wales visited the mine on his recent South American tour and even went so far as to help in the drilling work at the bottom of the pit where holes were being made for placing explosives.

So far is it from the surface to the bottom of the mine that the journey is made in several stages, by elevator, cable car, and finally in a heavy iron dump cart attached to a strong steel cable.

The mine is about 50 years old. Work at present is not really going on above the 5000-foot level, for that area has been exhausted. The first stage down into the pit is a drop in an elevator of 2200 feet—almost twice the distance from the top to the bottom of the Empire State Building in New York. Then there are several drops of 1200 feet. The entrance into the mine is in marked contrast to the outside heat, as the air is artificially cooled by American-made machines to a temperature of 40 degrees. Another cooling plant has been installed thousands of feet below the surface. Incidentally, the entire mine shows no traces of dampness.

At the eighth level, 7100 feet down, the air is musty and hot. The last 400 feet from this level to the bottom is made in a heavy iron dump cart, barely large enough to hold four persons.

Mine officials explain that the heat at the lower level rises to a temperature of 114 degrees. The rocky walls of the mine tunnels are at a temperature of 133 degrees.

The trip to the bottom of the mine and back requires almost four hours. The Morro Velho mine dates back to 1834, when the St. John del Rey Mining Company of England purchased the old mine for $262,175.

The monthly total of ore now treated averages 17,000 tons, from which about 91 per cent of the gold content is extracted. The average content of gold per ton is about $14, and the production of the mine in 1930 amounted to $2,600,000.

AMERICAN SHIFT ON ALLIED DEBTS IS INDICATED

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ing down of European war debts to this country, the Administration is known to hold, without an appreciable leveling off of the ever-mounting and ominous armament of these countries.

This view was significantly emphasized by Mr. Borah in a statement following the German Government's debt revision demand. Mr. Borah admitted that he had discussed the matter with the White House and the State Department. He said frankly that he considered war debt revision as a "horse trading" proposition with Europe on armaments. Unless Europe drastically cut armament he was flatly opposed to cancellation, he said.

"Revision of the reparations settlements," Mr. Borah declared, "seems to me to be expedient economically and also fundamentally just. Nothing is to be gained by the nations to whom reparations are due and nothing is to be gained by anyone forcing Germany into a complete economic breakdown. Assuming Germany could have met her reparations obligations according to the Young plan had conditions continued favorable, yet in the light of the late depression it would seem impossible for her to do so now.

"No nation ought to want to grind down into unspeakable misery the working people of Germany and there is where the great weight of this burden is falling. The great middle-class families are being sacrificed. That is a calamity, the evil consequences of which, to say nothing of its inhumanity, no tongue can properly express."

The view which experts and important officials of the State Department are coming to take regarding the interdependence of war debts and disarmament can be summarized as follows:

There can be no real disarmament in Europe until the cloud of suspicion and bitterness now hanging over it is removed. War debts contribute materially to these strained relations. More particularly they contribute to the fact that France maintains a large standing army as a threat of force against Germany. Therefore should the United States make concessions toward a general all-around wiping out of the war debts, disarmament would be much more attainable.

Questions Closely Linked

The President is reliably reported to believe that the problems of disarmament and war debts are very closely linked together, but it is not known whether he is prepared to go as far as some of his State Department advisers. In the past, he has held that the United States would be doing no service to cut the payments the Allies are making as long as France and Italy can afford to proceed with building large and tremendously expensive fleets.

That Mr. Hoover would be glad to participate in a simultaneous scaling down of both armaments and debts is believed by some of his advisers to be probable—although admittedly the approaching presidential campaign and the question of congressional disapproval potently enters into the situation.

At any rate, Mr. Stimson is prepared to sound out the leaders of France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany when he goes abroad at the end of the month, and the final policy of the Hoover Administration will depend very much on the outcome of these talks.

Mr. Hoover also is known to consider most unfortunate the cuts in salaries and general lowering of living standards which President Hindenburg announced several days ago in publishing the Government's emergency decrees.

Mr. Mellon has also come around to the view that Germany is up against a stone wall financially and has been paying reparations to date only with money it has borrowed abroad—chiefly the United States.

Moratorium Expected

The early prospect of a German moratorium on Young plan payments caused no surprise among officials here. The Treasury department has expected this and also expects the allies to declare a moratorium on their payments to the United States in case of default. In preparation for this, Terasury Department officials have been working out figures to show how much this country's major creditors can hold up and how much they must pay.

According to these figures, Great Britain will be able to postpone $28,000,000 of payments on principal during the year 1931, together with $30,000,000 in 1932. However, payments of interest are obligatory, and these will be $159,940,000 in 1931 and $161,000,000 in 1932.

France can hold up the following payments on principal: 1932, $11,363,500; 1933, $21,477,135; 1934, $36,691,906.

France must make, however, the following payments of interest: 1932, $50,000,000; 1933, $60,000,000; 1934, $75,000,000. The amounts which either government would save by postponing principal payments are considered insignificant, and it is recognized here that the chief effect of a moratorium would be psychological.

Germans' Visit to England Opens Way for Review Of Reparations Question

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8—Following the most searching exchange of views with the German Ministry, Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, at the British Prime Minister's quiet retreat, Chequers, this week-end, the Ministers of the British Government today stand convinced that Germany urgently needs financial relief.

The Reich's appeal for assistance is recognized as something more than a cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" and Ramsay MacDonald and Arthur Henderson agree that even beyond Germany's own honest efforts further measures of alleviation need to be provided.

The conversations with the leaders of the Reich, which have now come to an end, did not yield any complete program or reach any definite decision. They were not intended to do so. But the work of the last two days is preparatory to a reconsideration of the German reparations on the part of creditor countries as soon as this issue can be tactfully and constructively faced. The British Ministers, it is apparent from the official communiqué, informed the German statesmen they would work in "close collaboration" in solving the problem.

Hoover's Position Realized

Great Britain will not, however, take part in any effort to stampede the United States into reopening the war debts question. There is the fullest understanding here in responsible circles of President Hoover's difficult political position, and with Washington itself facing an ominous budgetary deficit it is appreciated this is not the time for precipitate action.

While Great Britain would not oppose a decision by the Reich to defer its conditional payments under the Young plan, as it has the right to do, German statesmen do not wish to take this step except as a last resort, probably because of the adverse reaction it would have on Reich credit which it needs to extend rather than cut off.

This leaves Germany with two avenues of relief. One would be a committee of financial experts, under auspices of the Bank for International Settlements, with power to defer a substantial proportion of Germany's reparations and reinvest funds in Germany. The second avenue would be holding another reparations conference, such as that at The Hague 18 months ago, and although this possibility is referred to in most of the British newspapers this morning it is not considered imminent.

Relief or Revolution Seen

As Dr. Bruening and Mr. MacDonald and Dr. Curtius and Mr. Henderson talked things over yesterday at Chequers, sometimes in the library, sometimes sitting in the Prime Minister's exquisite garden, and later strolling along the charming Buckinghamshire countryside, the Germans unburdened themselves freely and frankly.

Their case, expressed probably no more bluntly than they themselves put it, is that in the early future Germany must receive some form of relief from reparations burdens by international agreement or the present Government can hardly escape being succeeded by another which will be prepared to relieve Germany, at whatever risk, by its own action.

It is this problem which the British ministers believe is not an Anglo-German problem, nor merely a European, but a world problem; and while it is universally believed here that collaboration of the United States can alone bring a solution, there is no disposition at present to do more than let the facts speak for themselves.

News that the American Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, is soon to pay a six weeks' visit to England and France, and that Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will visit Europe soon thereafter, is welcomed here as providing a timely if not a deliberately made opportunity for Washington to receive first-hand information from its highest secretaries about the whole interrelated problem of debts and disarmament.

It can be stated authoritatively, however, that appeal for American collaboration will not be on a basis of sentiment or altruism. English arguments of whether Europe's debts to America and Germany's reparations to its creditors are, in fact, related will probably not even be touched. The question is whether the world can afford to risk financial collapse and explosion in Germany, and, if not, whether the United States, Great Britain and France must not take common action to avert that disaster as much in behalf of themselves as in behalf of Germany.

Official Communiqué

The only official commentary on what happened at Chequers yesterday was an official communiqué, agreed upon by both Germans and English, which was given out by Sir Arthur Willert, head of the news section at the Foreign Office, last night. It reads:

"During the week-end, the German Chancellor and the Foreign Minister visited Chequers. The British Ministers present were the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the president of the Board of Trade.

"On Sunday the Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald gave a luncheon, at which were present the German Ambassador and Baroness von Neurath, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bernard Shaw, Sir Robert van Sittart, Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, Miss Sheila MacDonald, Miss Byvoets, Count Bernstorff, Sir Frederick Leith Ross, and Malcolm MacDonald.

"The visit was arranged several months ago as a means of establishing personal contacts. The opportunity of these former meetings was taken for friendly talks on the position in which the German Reich and other industrial states now find themselves.

Revival of Confidence Stressed

"Special stress was laid by the German ministers on difficulties of the existing position of Germany and the need for alleviation. The British ministers, for their part, called attention to the world-wide character of the present depression and its special influence on their own country.

"Both parties were agreed that in addition to efforts and measures of a national character, a revival of confidence and of prosperity depended upon international coöperation.

"In this spirit both governments will endeavor to deal with the present crisis in close collaboration with the other governments of the world."

It will be noticed that this communiqué does not touch upon disarmament, although with the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, as well as Mr. Henderson present at the Chequers luncheon, it is safely assumed that the prospects of the coming General Disarmament Conference were thoroughly canvassed.

Received by King George

Today the German Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs were received by King George at Buckingham Palace—an occasion which, perhaps better than any single formality in these crowded three days, betokened the warm welcome the entire British nation has felt for the distinguished guests.

It was an event which caused Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius to realize that England wishes them to take back to Germany a message of friendship, respect and conciliation. Following the reception at the palace they were entertained at luncheon by the Anglo-German Society and in the afternoon were guests of honor at a reception given by the British Institute of International Affairs.

This evening with Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius present the German Embassy will entertain the highest officials of the British Government and diplomatic corps. Tomorrow they return home with an important mission successfully begun and prepared to face the gravest tasks which confront Germany since the collapse of 1923.

Outmoded

French Expect Germans To Adopt Stiffer Stand On Demands for Relief

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 8—Regret that new impetus has been given to the discussion of the reparations question by the Chequers conversations is the principal French reaction to the visit of the German Ministers, Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, to England.

It is felt that the Germans have succeeded in persuading the British Government to take new steps toward the solution of the reparations and war debts problems, although the exact procedure to be followed is not yet clear.

France is strongly opposed to any reconsideration of the reparations question so long as the United States maintains its present contention that payment of the allied debts has nothing to do with German reparations payments. Until the United States is ready to make reduction in debts France remains adamant against paring down reparations.

Concerned With Security

Even should the United States agree to debt reduction in return for disarmament pledges on the part of European countries, as is reported possible, France would look with suspicion on such an arrangement since the country is a good deal more concerned with security than with disarmament.

The closing sentence of the official communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Chequers conversations, to the effect that the British and German Government will endeavor to deal with the present economic crisis in close collaboration with the other governments concerned, is taken to mean that Germany will soon present a demand for revision of the Young plan, and that the British Government will initiate conversations between the creditor states as to the best way of bringing this about.

The possible calling of another reparations conference this year is envisaged, and there is a feeling in some quarters that the European Union Committee might be entrusted with the preliminary investigation.

Disarmament Not Mentioned

The absence of any mention of the disarmament question in the official communiqué is widely commented upon. The conclusion is that the British and German ministers must have considered the present economic situation more urgent than disarmament plans, and that the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, as president-elect of the General Disarmament Conference, did not wish to give any evidence of partiality in advance.

Publication of the decree laws in Germany on the eve of the Chequers conversations is viewed as a gesture to convince foreigners that Germany has done everything possible to meet its financial obligations, but is being overwhelmed by the reparations burden. France refuses to accept this contention.

Le Temps asks, "Who can believe that a nation which devotes enormous sums to armaments surpassing the needs of the army it is authorized to maintain by the peace treaty, to construction of modern cruisers, to granting long-term credits to the Soviets, and which systematically lives beyond its means, has arrived at the limit of its powers when it is really a matter of rationalizing its own financial situation?" Le Temps considers holding a new reparations conference would be "against all reason and logic."

The general impression is that German propaganda has made considerable progress in England through the visit of the German statesmen and that a more aggressive German policy is to be expected.

Labor Protests Paying Chicago Teachers in Scrip

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 8—Proposals to pay Chicago school-teachers and other school employees in scrip because no cash is available to furnish the $5,000,000 now due them, were condemned by the Chicago Federation of Labor in resolutions adopted yesterday.

Lewis E. Meyer, president of the board of education, has been studying the policy of resorting to scrip, because of the inability of the board to raise further money on tax anticipation securities in the uncertainty about the collection of taxes.

Consideration has been given to depositing of the board's tax anticipation warrants with a trust company and issuing certificates against the amount to the school-teachers. Complaint was raised in the labor meeting by representatives of teachers' unions that the scrip could be disposed of only at a discount, if at all, and that the loss of money involved would be too serious to accept.

In the absence of help from the Illinois Legislature, this expedient at present seems, however, the only approach the teachers have toward getting actual cash from the authorities, who are stumped.

Mayor A. J. Cermak proposes to make another try at the Legislature this week, but the shortness of the time remaining, as the session expects to close June 20, makes the outcome difficult.

JUGOSLAVIA HONORS DR. HOLT

WINTER PARK, Fla., June 6 (AP)—Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, yesterday was awarded the rare decoration, "Commander of St. Sava," one of the highest awards of the Jugoslavian Government. The honor was conferred at the Rollins commencement by Leonidas Pitamic, Jugoslavia's Minister to the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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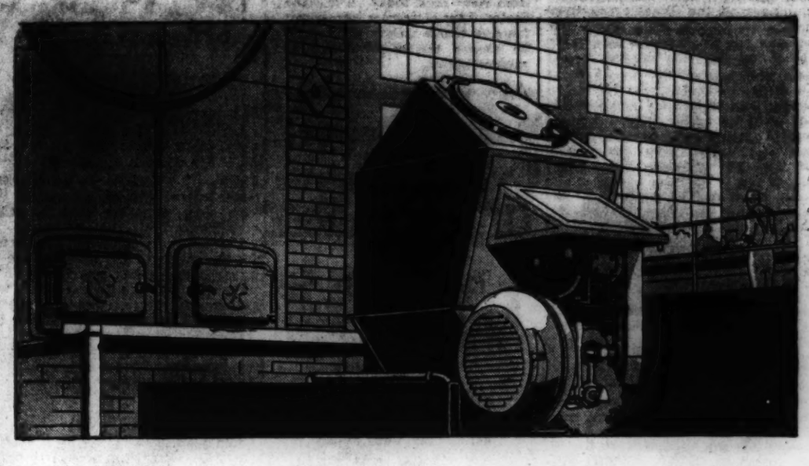

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PEACE LEAGUE 'CARAVAN' TO PUSH ARMS CUT

Cross-Continent Tour to Seek Signatures on Petitions for Disarmament

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 8—As part of a nation-wide peace drive the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will start a "disarmament caravan" across the continent from Hollywood, Calif., at the close of its annual convention June 21.

The caravan will circulate petitions for signatures and disseminate disarmament propaganda in 25 states. Its petitions will be laid before President Hoover some time in October, when it is expected the unique caravan will reach the capital.

It is planned to have the caravan met by a delegation of prominent women in each state it crosses. This escort will accompany the caravan across the state. Dr. Margaret Long, daughter of John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy, will head the Colorado delegation and conduct the ceremonies that will send the caravan over the Colorado border into the central west. In Chicago the caravan will be greeted by Jane Addams, founder and honorary chairman of the league.

Prominent women, headed by Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull of Swarthmore, Pa., national chairman of the league, and Miss Mabel Vernon of Wilmington, Del., director of the league's disarmament campaign, will be members of the caravan. Among them will be Katherine Devere Blake of New York, pioneer educator. The youngest member will be Miss Dorothy Cook of Washington, D. C., who was graduated June 1 from Goucher College with the highest scholastic honors ever attained in that institution. Miss Cook will drive the caravan car bearing the disarmament petition.

Delegations from the league will gather in Washington from every section of the country to meet the caravan on its arrival in the capital. The petitions to be presented to President Hoover ultimately will be carried to Geneva to be laid before the 1932 international disarmament conference along with similar petitions circulated in 39 other countries.

At its national convention opening in Hollywood June 17, the league will concentrate on the preparations for the Geneva disarmament conference.

Ceremonies dispatching the "disaramament caravan" will be held in the Greek Theater, Griffith Park, Hollywood, as the concluding event of the convention. Mrs. William Kent of Kentfield, Calif., will preside at these ceremonies.

Music

Sunday Pops

Last night in Symphony Hall a Sunday evening Pop program of more than passing interest was played. Beginning with the Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 6 in B minor, Mr. Fiedler set upon the program also the piquant "Mediterranean" by Arnold Bax, Saint-Saëns's amusing "Animals' Carnival" with Mr. Vondrak playing the solo double-bass, Mr. Langendoen the solo cello and Messrs. Sanromá and Litvin at the pianos. By popular request the program closed with Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" with Mr. Sanromá soloist.

Again one records a capacity house, and genuine and spontaneous enthusiasm for the music heard. Of the Tchaikovsky Mr. Fiedler made an interesting vest pocket edition, although to ears unaccustomed to the larger sonorities of the symphony orchestra in full complement, the performance must have been extremely effective, since the audience recalled Mr. Fiedler a number of times and would not be quiet until he had "stood his men."

With the Bax trifle one may mention rhythms not too insistently Spanish, orchestration not too complicated, yet effective, harmonies modern in content and pleasant to hear. A piece given somewhat to understatement for effect, and therefore dependent upon finesse in performance. After the tremendous music of Tchaikovsky, one found it difficult to make the necessary adjustment in listening, a difficulty no doubt experienced by most of the audience; yet despite the wide divergence in musical content, the piece was well received and applauded heartily.

But it was to the "Animals" that the audience last night lost its heart, so to speak. Seldom is the reviewer accorded the privilege of listening both to the audience and the orchestra. Last night, the humorous qualities were not only brought well to the front, but the audience also found it good to chuckle and laugh in refreshingly juvenile manner. The hall echoed to the laughter occasioned by the "Cocks and Hens" and "Personages with long ears." To Mr. Vondrak was accorded loud applause at the conclusion of his double-bass solo. Nor were the "Pianists" overlooked in the general joy of the occasion, while Mr. Langendoen was paid the compliment of that quiet and concentrated attention for which the soloist always hopes. Conductor and men received an ovation at the conclusion of the suite.

Having been served the "Rhapsody in Blue" on a previous occasion, one is tempted to question if it be the Rhapsody itself or the admirable Mr. Sanromá which necessitates the repetition. Whichever may be the case, the performance last night again justified the inclusion of the piece and brought to amore or less tumultuous close one more Sunday evening at Pops.

G. M. S.

Yale-in-China Fund Increased

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8—E. Fay Campbell, executive secretary of Yale-in-China, today announced the receipt of two bequests to the institution. One of these represents the residue of the estate of James Bronson Reynolds, Yale '84, and amounts to $65,364. Mr. Reynolds visited Changsha, where Yale-in-China is located, in 1905, on a tour of inspection for President Roosevelt of the American consular service in the Orient. A request was recently received from Yale-in-China for better accommodations for students in the Nursing School, and the trustees have decided to construct an additional wing for this department, to be financed with a portion of the Reynolds Fund.

It was also announced that the class fund of the class of 1853 at Yale, amounting to $2100, had been added to the General Endowment Fund for Yale-in-China.

HULL MAN LEAVES FOR WORK IN PERSIA

J. J. Murphy of Hull, Mass., sails from New York today on the United States Lines steamer America en route to Persia, where he expects to remain for several years, it is announced by W. A. McIsaac, manager of the Boston office of the line. Mr. Hull is interested in road construction work in Persia. Also sailing on the America are Miss Eleanor Perkins, graduate of the Pine Manor School, Wellesley, and her mother, who plan a seven-month tour abroad.

World's Problems to Be Tackled By British and American Students

Ann Arbor, Mich., Is to Be Scene of Conferences Scheduled for July

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The consequences of the Pact of Paris, disarmament, and international regional organization such as the Pan-American Union, the Federated States of Europe, and the British Empire, are to be discussed by three commissions drawn from 30 British and 30 American students meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich., in July.

The first conference was held at Oxford, England, in 1929. On this side it is under the auspices of the British Universities League of Nations Society, and in the United States those of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Four of the British students selected are from Scotland and Miss Dorothy M. Thomson, who last year took her M. A. degree at Edinburgh University and is now studying for the degree of LL.B. (Bachelor of Law), was chosen from Edinburgh. The 30 privileged students were selected from 130 nominations received from all over the country.

Three faculty advisers will go with each delegation. The British delegation will probably hold meetings during the voyage to discuss their views and the common attitude to be adopted in the various commissions. Each student is, however, free to hold and state independent views.

The British students are the guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace whenever they touch American soil. Each student is asked to contribute a small proportion of his passage money, the rest being raised by the British Universities League of Nations Society from the general public.

Edinburgh's Delegate To Ann Arbor Conference

MISS DOROTHY M. THOMSON

TONS OF INFERIOR COFFEE ARE DUMPED

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 8 (By U. P.)—Five thousand tons of inferior grades of Brazilian coffee were dumped into the Atlantic Ocean Saturday. The destruction of this enormous amount of coffee, which, despite its huge bulk, is infinitesimal when compared to the millions of bags of coffee stored in Brazilian warehouses, is the first wholesale disposal of the 45,000 tons of cheaper grades which the Government proposes to remove from the market by throwing it into the sea.

The coffee was purchased from stocks on hand with funds secured by a 10s. (about $2.50) per bag imposed last month. Original plans to burn the coffee were changed when residents in coffee-growing districts complained of the odor coming from the stacks of smoldering beans.

DRUG EXPORTERS LOSE GROUND AT GENEVA PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

Then the conference proceeded, article by article, to examination of the draft convention based on the quotas.

Attacks on this method of dividing the world's drug supplies began immediately. The United States delegation, which has been particularly cautious, even urged serious modification of the quota plan to include some restriction upon raw materials for drug manufacture. Other delegations, notably Italian, Polish and Spanish, and many smaller consuming countries have directly opposed the quota plan, substituting for it a so-called scheme of stipulated supply.

This device, which avoids the pitfalls of quotas by requiring purchasing countries to stipulate where they expect to buy their drugs and limiting production to these purchases, has been consistently opposed by manufacturing countries. But Japan, which is intent upon securing generous rights of manufacture for export, advances a new scheme which contains many elements of the stipulated supply method and may be combined with the quota plan to produce a final treaty satisfactory to all.

The chief sponsor of the quota system, Sir Malcolm Delavingne, British delegate, made a notable concession to Japanese claims which, to many, foreshadows an ultimate compromise. Sir Malcolm urged Japan to accept the quotas for other nations while reserving to itself the right to manufacture for export exactly as much drugs as it receives orders for. Making manufacture contingent upon orders received is the essential feature of the stipulated supply scheme.

Other proposals even more sweeping have been made. The Soviet delegation, for instance, urges state monopoly of all narcotic manufacture and sale, coupled with limitation of raw materials. The monopoly plan receives much commendation from authorities on the drug question but encounters the obstacle of governments which, like the United States, object to participation of the state in the industry.

The Turkish delegation, speaking as the most recent manufacturer of narcotics, pushed the monopoly plan to the extreme by urging the League of Nations itself to manufacture the world's drug supply.

Other side issues which, however, are vitally important, concern the manufacture of what is probably the most venomous of all drugs, heroin. Several delegations, headed by the Austrians, urge complete prohibition of herein, basing themselves upon the conclusive experience of the United States in banning this drug. But representatives of the manufacturing countries, like Germany, Switzerland and Britain insisted that the medical fraternity of their countries is divided over the issue of the usefulness of heroin in certain exceptional cases.

Other delegates, speaking for equally authoritative doctors, declare heroin entirely unnecessary in the medical treatment of disease and urge that its use is gravely dangerous.

All this indicates that the old battle between reformers and delegates who have, perhaps unwittingly, become tools of the drug manufacturers, is under way. The United States delegation and Herbert May, American member of the Central Opium Board, vigorously urge "all narcotic drugs guilty until proven innocent."

But the manufacturing nations wish to exonerate a certain middle group of substances which, like codeine, are not technically habit-forming, but from which narcotics may be extracted.

These defenders ignore the experience already gained under previous anti-drug treaties when manufacturers devised new drugs and substances to replace those already controlled. Thus the crusaders who are battling against narcotics still fight an uphill struggle.

Their opponents, arguing plausibly, sometimes sincerely, represent the most advanced countries of western Europe. The argumentative resources of the manufacturers' delegates—for candor compels the use of this term—are becoming perceptibly weaker.

Whether the last line of defense of the drug traders will be carried depends upon the vigor and effectiveness of the progressive delegations here during the coming weeks and the support public opinion gives them, especially in those countries the delegates of which now plead apparently the obstructionist cause.

Pleasant View Home On Daylight Time

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the Christian Science Pleasant View Home at Concord, N. H., it is announced by the Trustees that the Home operates on daylight-saving time.

Except on Sundays and holidays, the Home is open to visitors from 10 to 11:45 a. m., and from 1:30 to 4 p. m.

AUSTRIA ADVANCES BANK RATE

VIENNA—The Austrian bank rate has been raised 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

Morgan Memorial Seeks Camp Funds

Plans for the opening of the summer camp at South Athol which the Morgan Memorial maintains for needy children in the South End of Boston were outlined in a statement today from Dr. Edgar J. Helms, superintendent of the organization. During the 25 years of work with the South End children, the statement said that Morgan Memorial had never known of so many needy youngsters.

The number of children taken to South Athol is said to depend upon the amount of money received from a current appeal to people of Massachusetts for funds with which to carry on the work. The camp is able to care for each child at the rate of $5 a week. The cost per child for the season of two months is $40.

Each youngster has a plot of ground on which to raise a garden. The Morgan Memorial industrial school carries on a program of work at South Athol each summer similar to that in the city. Last year 20 nationalities were represented among children at the camp.

DUKE STUDENT WINS $300

DURHAM, N. C.—John Leland Garrison of Durham has just received a check for $300 from the American Chemical Society for his essay, "The Relationship of Chemistry to the Aluminum Industry," which was entered with hundreds of others from all parts of the United States.

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29x5.00-19	6.95	9.95
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29x5.50-19	8.90	12.25
30x5.50-20	8.95	12.40

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Women's Dresses—Third Floor

NATIONAL PARKS ADVANCE FAR IN PAST TWO YEARS

Report Shows New Roads, Trails, Hotels and Lodges Opened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 8—Greater advances have been made in national park development in the last two years than during any other two-year period since 1879, when a small band around a campfire in the Yellowstone conceived the idea of a park system, Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service, reported to President Hoover yesterday.

If Americans "fully realized the attraction of our great parks and the facilities we offer, ever increasing numbers of our people would take advantage of them," Mr. Albright advised the President.

"New roads have been constructed in many of them," he said, "opening up high country that has been viewed heretofore only by pioneers and mountain climbers. New trails have been laid out, increasing the pleasures offered by horseback riding and hiking. Hotels and lodges have perfected accommodations that meet the demands of every pocketbook."

The system, the President was told, now comprises 22 parks and 34 national monuments. The areas are larger by 366,456 acres than they were in 1929, now comprising 10,407,896 acres. The service has before it at present 55 proposed parks and 62 proposed monuments for study and report, Mr. Albright said, pointing to the increased interest in the preservation of wilderness areas.

Visitors to the parks increased 94 per cent between 1924 and 1930, according to Mr. Albright, adding that "it is quite possible the current year will establish a new record, due not alone to the ever-increasing use of private automobiles by those entering the parks, but to the attractive excursion rates offered by the railroads."

Physical growth of the park system during the last two years has been in three directions, namely, addition of new parks and monuments and elimination of several areas not measuring up to established standards; elimination of private holdings within boundaries of established parks; and the rounding out and extension of the older parks and monuments, and the replacing of old arbitrary boundaries by natural lines where possible. Two new national parks and three national monuments were established during the period, and authority was given for establishment of three other parks when the lands, required by law, are turned over to the Federal Government.

The educational problem in the national parks with generous government support, Mr. Albright reported, is progressing rapidly. "The appreciation of the public everywhere is apparent," he said. During the last travel season 161,017 persons followed nature guides afield, more than 833,000 attended lectures and campfire talks and 690,338 visited park museums. Well over 1,500,000 persons were reached by this unique public service.

Tonight at the Pops

"Wedding March, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
"Kammenoi Ostrow" .. Rubinstein-Herbert
"The Old Refrain" ..... Kreisler
"Orpheus," Overture ..... Offenbach
"Faust," Ballet Music ..... Gounod
"Rachem" ..... Mana-Zucca
"Ouverture Solennelle, 1812" .. Tchaikovsky
"New Moon," Selection ..... Romberg
"Estudiantina," Waltz ..... Waldteufel
"On the Mall," March ..... Goldman

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Wilbur—"High Hat," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"By Rocket to the Moon" (film) 1to 11 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 3.
Milton Women's Club: Exhibition and sale of articles made by ex-service men, auspices Disabled Ex-Service Men's Exchange, 575 Canton Avenue, Milton, 2 to 6.
Kiwanis Club of Boston: Meeting, Harold Smith, general manager, Burdick Corporation, speaker on "Ultra Violet and Its Relation to Industry," Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Exhibitions

All art exhibitions here listed are at public or semi-public galleries, and all are open free to visitors except one or two out-of-town exhibitions and the Gardner Museum, where a small fee is charged on days noted. Inclusion of dealer-galleries in this list is predicated on the understanding that you are at liberty to come and go without obligation or unsolicited attention by salespersons.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engraving; designs for ornament, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Handwork by museum boys and girls done in connection with Museum Club activities. Ferneries made and filled by Plant Life Club members, also leaf plaques and molds; Indian Tipis, turtle shell rattles; stamp collections; birdlore notebooks, travel scrapbooks, map projects, etc.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Work by students.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Work by Boston newspaper artists. Through June 13. Open weekdays 11 to 5, except June 4, 9 and 11, when hours are 11 to 9.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. P. Tyson.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by John Whorf, paintings in temposa by Knut Suendsen, etchings by Anne Goldthwaite.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Enamels by Ernestine Mills of London, Through June 19. Work by Paul Revere Pottery pupils, through June 16.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Prints, maps and paintings. Through June 30.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings.

Holman's Print Shop, 5-A Park Street—colored and black-and-white prints, and prints for the law office. Through June 30.

Ballou Hall, Tufts College—Oils and water colors by Chester Douglas. Through June 13.

Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 4:30. Loan exhibit of paintings by contemporary American artists and historical prints from the Mabel Brady Garvan Institute of Yale University. Through June 30.

Print Corner, Hingham Center—Etchings and engravings.

ROCKEFELER WOOL RECEIVED

John D. Rockefeller has shipped his 1931 wool clip to F. Nathaniel Perkins, wool merchant, of Boston. The wool is a medium quality, sound and of good staple, suitable for making good, durable cloth and indicates good care given to the flock of sheep, say wool men.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each workday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

"By Rocket to the Moon," (with music and sound effects but no dialogue) a story-embroidered astronomical study presaging future week-end possibilities, is having its first Boston showing at the Fine Arts Theater this week. It comes from the Ufa studios in Germany, under direction of Fritz Lang. Prof. Herman Oberth, famous for his experimentation in this advanced form of air travel, supervised the production. The story is taken from the novel by Thea von Harbou. The cast:

Professor Manfeldt ..... Klaus Pohl
Wolf Helius ..... Willy Fritsch
Engineer, Windegger ..... Gustav V. Wangenheim
Student Astronomer, Friede Velten ..... Gerda Maurus
Gustav, a Stowaway ..... Gustl. Stark-Gstettenbaur
Walt Turner ..... Fritz Rasp

There is a neat precision about Ufa's output, photographically speaking. They achieve a stunning picturization of machinery that turns wheels and gadgets into things of romance and beauty. Perhaps their chief mission in the cinematographic world is the glorification of machinery. The cast provided is often less interesting than the tools. In this instance, the story is sufficiently suspenseful to hold attention, although some of the tense moments are projected too lingeringly to sustain emotion.

Professor Manfeldt's life dream of a round trip by rocket ship to the moon is about to be realized. Young Wolf Helius, wearing the heavy-lidded, bored expression of the Prince of Wales, takes command. Windegger, the engineer-mate, has, alas, won the hand if not the heart of the Only Girl, Friede, a student astronomer, who probably because of the rise of the feminist movement, is allowed to go with them. Then there is the tall, slinky rascal with a Uriah Heep air, Walt Turner, who insists on going too, because his company is financing the exploit. And last and best is the stowaway, Gustav, just a small boy, and a very real one.

The preparation for departure is ordinately long; the ascent and flight through space imaginatively done. There is one breathless moment when the old professor stands alone, first to land on the object of his life search. The absence of all sound (music also omitted) perfects the illusion of stillness and wonder.

The Helius of Willy Fritsch wins sympathy as the story progresses. The professor is so likably enthusiastic, one feel that his journey's end was not incompatible to him. But Engineer Windegger wears a play-acting face throughout and never once strikes a note of truth in his portrayal. It may have been false eyelashes, it may have been mascara, but Friede's eyes are too staringly made up. It is Gustav who attains the high peak of acting, apparently by unaffected naturalistic methods, or perhaps by just being himself—and having an awfully good time. M. L.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and cooler tonight, with showers in the eastern portion; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and cooler tonight, with probably showers; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Connecticut: Cloudy and cooler tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and cooler tonight, with showers; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Maine: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler in extreme west portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds over north portion and fresh southwest and west winds over south portion; weather mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday, with showers over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. June8	Max. June7		8 a.m. June8	Max. June7
Atlantic City	66	70	Nantucket	64	64
Bismarck, N.D.	60	74	New Orleans	76	90
Boston	68	69	New York	64	70
Buffalo	52	62	Norfolk, Va.	66	88
Calgary	54		North Platte	58	82
Charleston	78	86	Philadelphia	68	88
Chicago	52	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	98
Cincinnati	54	72	Pittsburgh	54	66
Denver	60	82	Portland, Me.	60	60
Eastport, Me.	50	50	Raleigh	64	94
Hatteras	70	78	St. Louis	60	68
Helena, Mont.	64	92	St. Paul	48	66
Huron, S. D.	52	70	Salt Lake City	64	88
Jacksonville	74	90	San Francisco	58	62
Kansas City	66	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	80
Key West	80	86	Seattle	54	78
Los Angeles	60	74	Tampa	78	88
Memphis	58	82	Washington	64	92
Miami, Fla.	76	84	Wichita, Kan.	60	78
Montreal	62	66	Williston, N.D.	60	86

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:40 p. m., Tuesday 6:54 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

Parker Issues Fresh Warnings

As the result of 13 fatalities on Massachusetts' highways last week, in which several children were involved, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, sounded warnings, particularly against the hazards of teaching unlicensed persons to drive and passing trolley cars stopped to unload passengers.

Motorists who undertake to teach another to drive must accept the responsibility seriously, with the brakes readily accessible to the teacher, the accelerator in some way safeguarded, and the speed kept down, the Registrar advised.

The Registrar expressed gratification that the total of 13 fatalities was six less than the preceding week and four less than in the corresponding week of 1930.

Although 110 persons were convicted of operating under the influence of liquor, only 11 were committed to jail. There were 1430 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended, 123 for driving after drinking and 920 for insurance cancellations.

ALLIGATORS ENRICH MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—During the past five years Mexico has exported more than 1,500,000 alligator skins, at an average price of 1.50 pesos (nearly 75 cents) a kilogram, figures just released by the federal department of statistics show. In 1930 Mexico exported 138,090 kilograms of the skins, with a total value of 205,469 pesos. M—Lias

Coal Dealers Soon to Convene

Coal men from all parts of New England have been invited to attend the annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers' Association at Swampscott, June 18-20.

H. R. Cobleigh, of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of New York, is to speak on "Educating the Truck Driver"; John D. Battle, of the National Coal Association (bituminous), on "The Retail Coal Distributor and Bituminous Coal"; F. J. Moran, executive vice-president of the Coal Credit Bureau of Hartford, Conn., "Credit Bureaus for the Retailer"; George F. Oviatt, secretary of the Coal Credit Exchange of Springfield, Mass., "Benefit From Cooperative Effort"; Joseph H. Lane, manager of the Transportation Department of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, "Freight Rates and Method of Procedure Before the Interstate Commerce Commission," and Herbert W. Horne, of Lowell, on "Service to the Consumer."

An extensive display of coal handling machinery and supplies has been arranged, said to be one of the best ever seen in this vicinity.

SIR HAMILTON HARTY TO BE POPS GUEST

Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor of the Hallé Orchestra of Manchester, England, will direct the final Sunday evening Pop concert of the season, in Symphony Hall, June 21.

The distinguished English conductor, who is making his first visit to America this spring, has been engaged to conduct a series of concerts at Hollywood Bowl in California. His appearance in Boston will be his only engagement in the eastern United States. Sir Hamilton is famous as a composer as well as a conductor. He was formerly conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra.

RURAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE TOPIC

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 8—Representatives of educational associations and organizations concerned with farm problems will meet together in Los Angeles, July 2 to attempt to formulate a 10-year plan for rural education in the United States, William J. Cooper, commissioner of education, announced today. The conference will be conducted jointly by the office of education, the National Education Association and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The Federal Farm Board, the National Grange, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and farm publications have been invited to take part.

The first session will discuss the next 10 years in rural schools; the second, the next 10 years in rural life, home, church, press, development of farming; the third, the next 10 years in rural child welfare.

Appalachian Trail Work Is Promoted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8—Much progress is planned for this season in developing Berkshire Hills section of the Appalachian Mountain Trail that is to form a continuous route for hikers from Maine to Georgia. One section will extend over Greylock Mountain and it is proposed to establish a short detour at Saddle Ball, where the steel tower hitherto mounted on Greylock summit may be located. This tower will be replaced on the summit by the new World War beacon, for which the State appropriated funds.

Berkshire chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club, which has done much work on the trail from Washington to Tyringham, will resume operations on this project in the fall, meanwhile giving attention to short trails leading from its headquarters, Noble View, in Russell. Sections to the west are under the special attention of Boy Scout troops of Lee and Dalton, the Outing Club of Williams College and the boys of the Berkshire School.

On June 19 the Berkshire chapter of the club will have a gathering to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the erection of the frame house on the eminence in Russell recently purchased by the chapter for its permanent home. Guests from various parts of New England will be entertained on that occasion.

Rhode Island Rail Plan Is Circulated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8—Booklets outlining the Rhode Island plan to amalgamate the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad with the Pennsylvania, and the Boston & Maine with the Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate were sent to leading banking institutions and industrial establishments as well as secretaries of all chambers of commerce throughout New England today, it was announced by the Providence Chamber of Commerce

The Rhode Island members of the New England Railroad Committee have prepared the booklet to support their opinion that the New England railways should be merged with the principal trunk line systems.

The Rhode Island committee contends that one weak point in the merger plan advocated by the majority report is that it would perpetuate the higher costs of transportation which have prevailed in New England "for 25 years."

"This higher cost of transportation," the Rhode Island committee contends, "will inevitably mean higher rates for New England shippers and eventually bring about a disparity of rates between New England and official territory in the east." The booklet also attacks "the negative attitude of the majority report on the development of shipping and commerce through New England's principal seaports."

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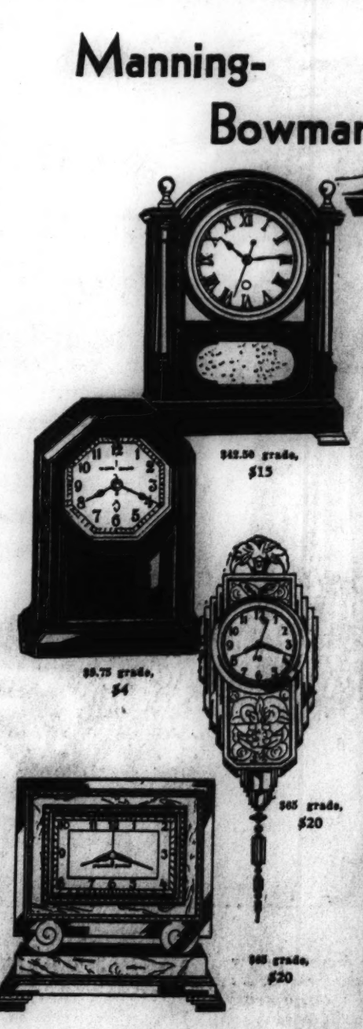

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STREET FLOOR

Postal Funds Called Chief Aid In Developing Two Defenses

Aviation and Merchant Marine Promoted by $36,000,000 Which Department Pays Out for Mail Carrying, Postmaster-General Says

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 8—Two of the country's most vital commercial and national defense resources, aviation and merchant marine, are being developed on support derived chiefly from postal funds, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, declared in a nation-wide radio address here Saturday night, in which he discussed the work of his department.

The Post Office Department is now expending $17,000,000 a year in air-mail contracts and paying American steamship companies over $19,000,000 a year for carrying United States mail, Mr. Brown said.

"And just as the Government is using the air mail to provide support for commercial aviation," Mr. Brown declared, "so it is using the ocean mail as a medium through which to build up and maintain an American merchant marine.

"We can all agree, I think, that this is not only vital to American commerce and industry in time of peace, but that it is indispensable to the national defense."

Charges Are Denied

In his address Mr. Brown also took occasion to vigorously deny congressional charges alleging fraud in post office leases. These charges grew out of a postal lease in St. Paul, Minn., and resulted in a sensational investigation which is now in progress.

The Administration is fully cognizant of the inefficiency and costliness of the leasing system, Mr. Brown asserted, and endeavored to remedy it by enacting legislation granting authority to erect government buildings for this purpose, but was prevented from doing so by an insurgent filibuster at the last session.

"The President submitted a recommendation to Congress," Mr. Brown said, "for legislation granting this authority and a bill was introduced accordingly in the House by Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, which, after hearings by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, was passed by the House without a dissenting vote. The measure was unanimously reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but was blocked on the floor by the objection of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, colleague of Senator Blaine, chairman of the committee investigating post office leases."

Although saddled with this extravagant system, the department is making no long-term leases, Mr. Brown declared. Next session, when it will be impossible for a single senator to defeat such necessary legislation, it will be reintroduced, he said, and pushed to completion. It is the purpose of the Administration, he held, to replace all leased structures with government-owned buildings, wherever it is more economical and desirable to do so.

The enormous strides made by air mail were graphically pictured by Mr. Brown with a group of comparative figures. At the present time the United States mail is flown daily over 23 domestic routes totaling more than 22,000 miles and over foreign lines totaling approximately 18,000 miles, he said. In 1918, the air mail carried about 700,000 letters. In 1930, it carried more than 320,000,000 pieces of mail, Mr. Brown declared.

Not Self-Sustaining

Despite this enormous development the air mail is far from self-sustaining, Mr. Brown pointed out. Air mail postage pays for less than half of the actual cost of handling, he declared. The remainder comes from general appropriations.

But this outlay is desirable, Mr. Brown asserted, for the growth of a sound and independent commercial aviation industry and for national defense.

"Our purpose," Mr. Brown explained, "is to popularize air transportation and air travel, so that the people of our country will get the habit of using air transport in the ordinary affairs of their lives—in traveling, in sending merchandise and communications—just as they use the railroad, the motorbus, and the steamship.

"Our object is to develop a nation-wide network of air lines to carry passengers and express, upon which transportaion of the mails will be only an incidental operation, as it is today on railroad and steamship lines. We are making progress. People are acquiring the habit of flying.

"During April, a year ago, 35,000 passengers were carried over different routes on scheduled air transport service in the continental United States. In April of this year, the air transport companies carried 50,000 passengers on scheduled travel. During the fiscal year 1930, the number of passengers carried was 375,000. During the present fiscal year, we estimate that the number will reach more than half a million.

"When you use the air mail you are not only serving yourself or giving pleasure to your friends; you are aiding in the establishment of a great traffic system which is vital to the progress of our nation; you are helping in the creation of special facilities for air navigation—the development of safe, efficient, and fast airplanes, and the training of a flying personnel without which our country in the event of war would instantly be exposed to disaster."

Ocean-Mail Contracts

Under the provisions of the Jones-White Merchant Marine Act, the Post Office Department has so far awarded 41 ocean-mail contracts on trade routes from American ports, Mr. Brown said. These contracts provide compensation at mileage rates for the transportation of the mails, but they also require the shipping companies to build a large number of new vessels, to be placed in service on the various trade routes.

The fleet to be launched under this program, Mr. Brown declared, will consist of 100 fast cargo and passenger ships of around 900,000 gross tons and will cost approximately $300,000,000. It will be built in American shipyards, by American labor, out of American materials.

Twenty-four ships have already been completed under this program, Mr. Brown said, with 24 others on the ways in various shipyards.

"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, the department paid out on ocean mail contracts under the Jones-White Act, the sum of $13,000,000," Mr. Brown said. "During the current fiscal year its ocean mail payments will reach about $19,000,000; they will amount to about $23,000,000 in the fiscal year 1932. Ultimately, the annual payments on ocean mail contracts will reach a sum not less than $30,000,000 a year. The aggregate mail pay for the 10-year term covered by the existing 41 contracts will amount to about $280,000,000.

"This is a substantial sum. But it is negligible when we consider that it will give us a nucleus for an expanded and modernized merchant marine providing a regular and speedy mail, passenger, and freight service to the world's ports. It is no more than a premium which the nation is paying for insurance against the hazards of trade competition and the dangers of foreign aggression—against a recurrence of the events of 1916, 1917 and 1918, when our Government was compelled to spend literally billions of dollars to improvise a merchant fleet to move our crops and our manufactures to foreign markets, and, later, to move our troops to the theater of war."

Planting of Trees Increased in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 8 — Forest planting by all agencies in the United States gained 24 per cent last year, the forest service announced today. A total of 138,970 acres was planted, bringing the amount of lands reforested to date to 1,798,048 acres.

Federal, state, municipal and private plantings all made substantial gains despite drought and adverse economic conditions. Besides federal and state governments, 19,161 agencies and individuals participated in forest planting last year. About four-fifths of the 17,000 individuals who participated were farmers.

Plantings in the national forests totaled 19 per cent more than the preceding year. State forestry department plantings showed a gain of 30 per cent, while planting by municipalities increased 55 per cent; by industrial organizations, 20 per cent; by schools and colleges, 53 per cent, and by individuals, 17 per cent.

While last year's totals showed important progress and interest in renewing forest resources, planting has never yet kept pace with losses through wasteful cutting, forest fires and erosion, the forest service says.

Plane Engine Plant Wage Cut Attacked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 8—Attacking the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., manufacturers of military and commercial airplane engines, for reducing wages in their plant, Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R), Representative from New York, has written to Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, a request that the War Department refuse to accept future deliveries of unfilled orders, totalling alomts $2,000,000, until the company adjusts the wage scale.

He also asked Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, to investigate reports that the Wright Corporation is selling engines that have failed to pass War Department tests, to private users.

The charge contained in the letter to Colonel Young is considered the most serious here, because it implies the Department of Commerce inspectors are lax in their duty.

Mr. Hurley and Colonel Young are both absent from the city, so that Mr. LaGuardia will not be informed of what action will be taken until they return.

STANDARD BRANDS GAINING

Joseph Wilshire, President of Standard Brands, Inc., says the company's business in the second quarter is better than during the March quarter. He added that business is "scraping bottom" and he expects a gradual improvement in conditions.

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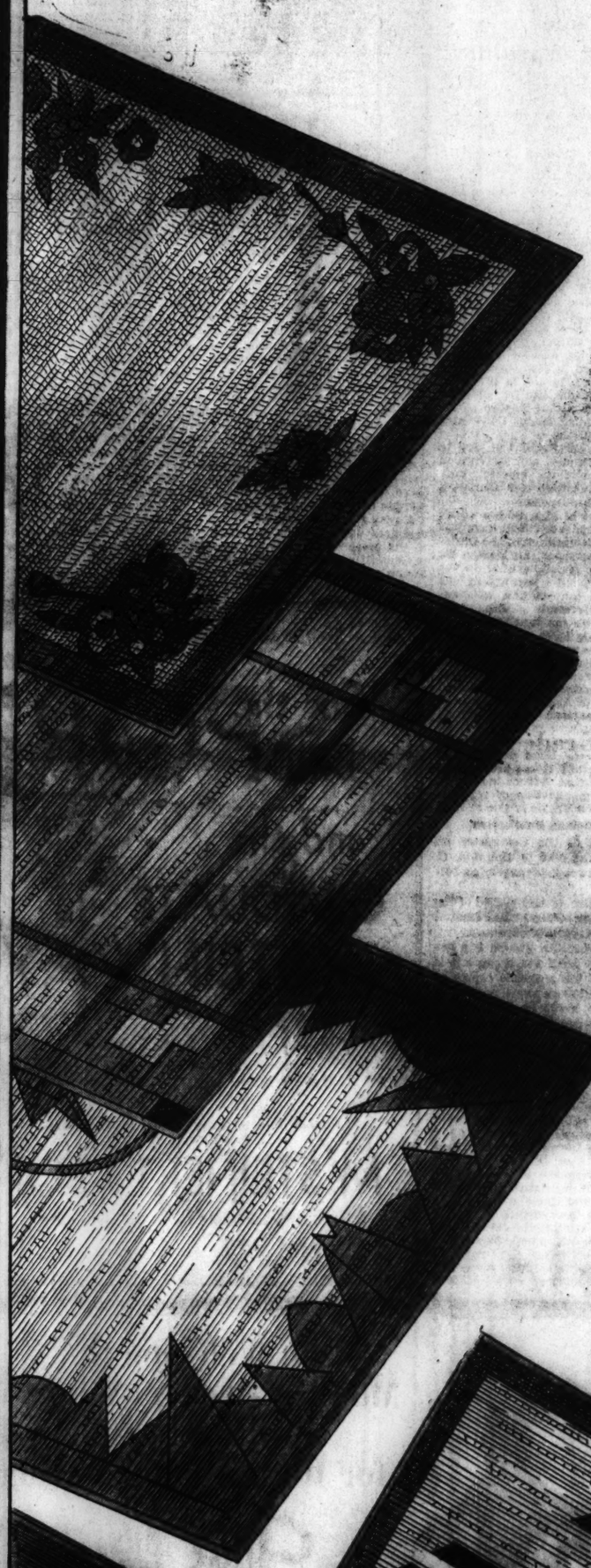

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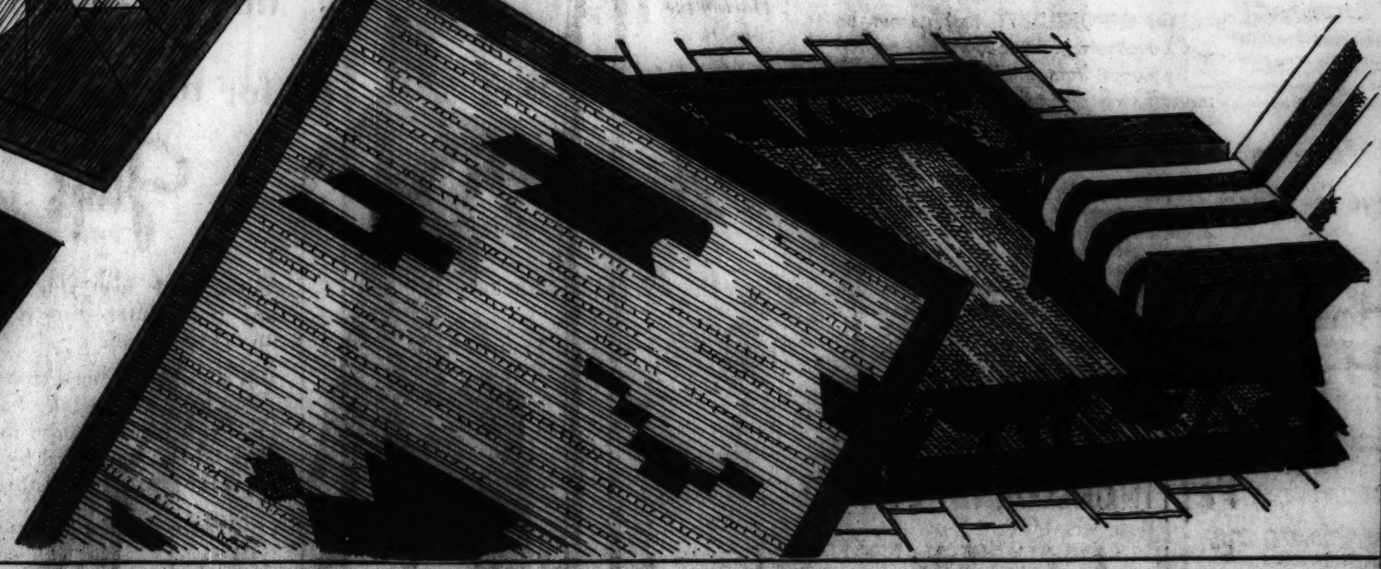

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ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK READ IN MOTHER CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

and act rightly, to think from the standpoint of Principle and to act accordingly, that is the great essential. It inspires all our activities; it determines all our successes.

The call now, as always, is for greater spiritual understanding on the part of us all; greater consecration to Truth; greater obedience to divine law; greater humility—all necessary to the expression of greater love. Our dearly loved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, says on page 130 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Love is no puffed up; and the meek and loving, God anoints and appoints to lead the line of mankind's triumphal march out of the wilderness, out of darkness into light."

Incoming President's Address

The incoming President, Mr. Robert E. Buffum, then delivered the following address:

Dear Fellow Members:

In assuming any office in the Christian Science movement, one may feel that he is responding to the call of divine Mind. Consequently, one may be assured of a useful and happy experience which results from such service. It is in this spirit that I gratefully accept the office of President of this church to which I have been elected by The Christian Science Board of Directors and humbly assume the duties thereof.

It has been my privilege at certain times in the past to participate in some measure in the trying problems which have arisen in our organization. No one could have passed through these experiences and fail to recognize that the one and only God who safely guided the children of Israel through their tribulations, likewise protected, guided and saved our Cause. It is well gratefully to remind ourselves at this time that our organization has been protected and has prospered because of our beloved Leader's constant solicitude and consecrated prayers which found expression in the Manual of The Mother Church. Thus was our church founded upon the rock of spiritual discernment and understanding.

The trials to which I have alluded have passed, as all inharmony must in the presence of God's omnipotence, but the lessons of those days remain. Well may we rejoice that the affairs of this church are being conducted in an orderly, harmonious, efficient and Christian manner and that our officers are now actively and unitedly engaged in progressive work. Our organization is on the forward march, prepared for the problems and accomplishments which lie ahead. As members of The Mother Church we rejoice that the growth of the activities of our Christian Science Publishing Society necessitates the new and larger building already planned. We welcome the opportunity to assist in this forward step, with the realization that this important undertaking is not merely an end to be attained, but rather a necessary step in the progress of Christian Science in order to make possible its greater service to mankind.

Now and always we should fortify ourselves by constantly heeding the admonitions which our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, through her published works gives us as truly today as when personally in our midst. Do we realize that our duties as members of The Mother Church are as clearly and imperatively set forth in the Manual as are the duties of its officers? As we devoutly ponder the sections contained in Article VIII, entitled "Guidance of Members," written by our Leader, who knew whereof she spoke and who perceived our present and future needs, and as we gain in the spiritual understanding of these wise provisions we shall help ourselves, our Cause, and humanity.

Today all mankind needs the help which Christian Science can give for its ills and troubles. The various theories entertained by the world with respect to health, happiness, employment, property and prosperity are experiencing radical changes and with these shifting beliefs have arisen many doubts, fears and anxieties. These phases of the belief of the reality of mortal existence or of life in and of matter are but a challenge to those who have the slightest knowledge of Christian Science to strive for a more exalted faith in and understanding of the infinite goodness and perfection of God and of His creation. The questions which today baffle individuals and nations and which seem so peculiar to this age are really the common problems of the human race. The solution of these problems is the same now as it always has been. The way was pointed out and fully demonstrated by Christ Jesus more than nineteen centuries ago as he taught the truth of being and healed many of their sins and diseases on the hills of Judea and in the valleys of Galilee. To him no problem was unsolvable. In giving Christian Science to the world our beloved Leader has illumined the Word of God as contained in the sacred Scriptures, made practical the teachings and works of the Way-shower, and has demonstrated their availability and efficacy in solving all of the problems of the human race. In her Message to this church in 1898, our Leader declared, "The altitude of Christianity openeth, high above the so-called laws of matter, a door that no man can shut; it showeth to all peoples the way of escape from sin, disease, and death; it lifteth the burden of sharp experience from off the heart of humanity, and so lighteth the path that he who entereth it may run and not weary, and walk, not wait by the roadside,—yea, pass gently on without the alterative agonies whereby the way-seeker gains and points the path." (Christian Science versus Pantheism, page 12.)

The nature and purpose of our church is clearly indicated in our Leader's definition of "Church" with which we are familiar. (See Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 583.) The full import of this definition still remains to be completely appreciated and understood. If we as members of The Mother Church maintain our unity with our loyal and consecrated Board of Directors, workers, and employees and faithfully perform our duties as consistent Christian Scientists, with humility, honesty, and love, then The Mother Church, our Leader's church, our church will continue to grow and prosper in the line of spiritual progress. Then indeed will Christian Science continue to fulfill its destined mission and to use the words of our Leader taken from the Daily Prayer in the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), God's Word will eventually "enrich the affections of all mankind and govern them."

Treasurer's Report

Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer of the church, read the following report:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Treasurer's Report for Year Ended April 30, 1931.

The Mother Church

GENERAL FUND

Balance on hand April 30, 1930	$ 215,394.01
Receipts	1,803,352.16
Expenditures	1,873,456.90
Balance on hand April 30, 1931	145,279.27

TRUST FUNDS

Balance on hand April 30, 1930	632,761.74
Receipts	781,158.68
Expenditures	561,848.18
Balance on hand April 30, 1931	852,072.24

The Christian Science Benevolent Association in Boston

CURRENT FUND

Balance on hand April 30, 1930	$ 5,140.08
Receipts	435,306.84
Expenditures	426,354.30
Balance on hand April 30, 1931	14,092.42

TRUST FUNDS

Balance on hand April 30, 1930	116,247.58
Receipts	144,019.48
Expenditures	23,245.58
Balance on hand April 30, 1931	237,021.48

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home in Concord, New Hampshire

CURRENT FUND

Balance on hand April 30, 1930	$ 8,422.14
Receipts	206,223.01
Expenditures	210,714.74
Balance on hand April 30, 1931	3,930.41

TRUST FUNDS

Balance on hand April 30, 1930	159,349.88
Receipts	85,932.75
Expenditures	65,652.13
Balance on hand April 30, 1931	179,630.51

Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast

Balance on hand April 30, 1930	$ 5,531.58
Receipts	351,814.50
Expenditures	292,772.39
Balance on hand April 30, 1931	64,573.69

Expenditures by The Mother Church during the year ended April 30 included the following items:

The Christian Science Benevolent Association in Boston	$ 87,000.00
The Christian Science Pleasant View Home in Concord, New Hampshire	113,000.00
Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast	260,000.00
Christian Science Houses in England and Wales	13,800.00
Shawmut Realty Trust	1,081,000.00
Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments	7,000.00
Drought Relief	38,000.00

In addition to the amount contributed by the Field since 1916 for The Christian Science Benevolent Association in Boston, The Christian Science Pleasant View Home in Concord, New Hampshire, and Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, there was paid from Funds of The Mother Church for the completion of the property and the maintenance of these activities the total sum of $804,000, part of which consisted of contributions and legacies available for use where most needed. The three charitable institutions of The Mother Church, although not in debt, still need the regular and generous support of Christian Scientists, since they are not self-supporting and therefore are a charge upon The Mother Church for regular maintenance, which amounts to about $500,000 annually.

The property acquired since 1914 in the immediate vicinity of The Mother Church has been paid for in full, partly through the gratifying, generous contributions of Christian Scientists.

As announced in The Christian Science Monitor of April 17, 1931, a portion of this property will be utilized for the erection of the new Publishing House, the Fund for which is now open to contributions from the Field.

The Christian Science Board of Directors is therefore happy to report that, except for current bills paid in usual course, The Mother Church, its Publishing Society, and its charitable institutions, have no indebtedness.

Auditor's Report

I have audited the books of The Christian Science Board of Directors and the books of the Treasurer of The Mother Church for the year ended April 30, 1931, and certify that the report of the Treasurer is correct.

(Signed) JAMES W. HALL,
Certified Public Accountant.

Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The report of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, read by William M. Bartlett, Corresponding Secretary, follows:

During the past year ended May 31, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, in fulfilling our Leader's "purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by" her, have expended $363,131.72 of the income from the trust fund, as follows:

The sum of $35,868.23 was sent to Christian Science churches and societies to assist in paying for literature used for free distribution.

The sum of $9500 was expended in aiding Christian Science organizations at universities and colleges to pay for their annual lectures, and in helping churches and societies to pay for their first lectures.

The sum of $20,738.36 was used to pay the excess hotel and traveling expenses of lecturers visiting distant fields, in order that the cost of lectures given by churches and societies in all countries might be equalized.

The sum of $12,200.58 was spent for copies of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other writings by Mrs. Eddy, as well as books and periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, which were placed in public libraries located where there were no branches of The Mother Church, and in prisons and reformatories; also for authorized literature placed in Christian Science lending libraries, to aid in providing literature in Braille, and for subscriptions to The Christian Science Monitor sent to United States Consulates in various countries.

The sum of $134,824.55 was used to assist sixty churches and societies in paying for buildings erected, purchased, or remodeled for Christian Science church purposes.

As publishers of Mrs. Eddy's works, the Trustees under her Will have just announced a new edition of the Christian Science textbook, an Edition De Luxe in black levant, similar to the edition brought out a year ago in blue levant. The levant edition with extended edges, formerly used, has been discontinued, having been replaced by the Editions De Luxe.

The Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will were represented at the World Conference of Workers for the Blind, called by President Hoover, and held in New York in April, delegates from thirty-seven nations were in attendance. Opportunity was offered to present to the Conference the extent of the work for the blind done by our denomination, and it was brought out that the Christian Science movement leads in the publication of religious literature in the Braille system of type.

Committee on Publication

The report of the Committee on Publication was read by the Hon. C. Augustus Norwood, Manager, as follows:

We rejoice during each period of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church at the great progress of our movement, not only because this growth is a desirable end in itself but because it is a measure of the gratitude expressed by those who have experienced something of the great blessings which Christian Science has brought to the world.

Christian Science is presented to the world through our literature, our practitioners, our lecturers, our church services, and our reading rooms. Committees on Publication have no direct part in these activities, but their work indirectly supports and protects all of them. During the past year the practice of Christian Science has been definitely recognized or more firmly established by legislative enactments in Wyoming and Maine, while in California and in the Province of Ontario when acts relating to the care of children were passed, amendments were adopted establishing the right of parents to rely on spiritual means.

A great amount of work has been done by committees in behalf of a proposed general revision of the United States Copyright Law, which would have given an additional period of copyright protection to some of Mrs. Eddy's writings, particularly to the first edition of our textbook. While this bill did not pass, it is mentioned because with the expiration of any of our copyrights reprints may be issued by independent publishers, and Christian Scientists must be awake to the fact that Mrs. Eddy provided authorized avenues for the circulation of Christian Science literature so that readers may be assured of its correctness and purity. She has told us that we should read and study her latest revisions. When one studies earlier editions one turns away from the results of the years of consecrated effort by our Leader to give her teaching a clearer and fuller expression.

Mrs. Eddy has called upon Christian Scientists (Pulpit and Press, p. 22) to attest in their lives such fidelity to her teaching that in this century all Christian churches "in our land, and a few in far-off lands, will approximate the understanding of Christian Science sufficiently to heal the sick in his name." Three things which have been noted by Committees on Publication during the past year presage the realization of this vision: namely, (1) the circulation throughout the world, as an important news item, of the action of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury of the Church of England, in adopting, with only three dissenting votes out of an attendance of two hundred, a resolution designed to further spiritual healing; (2) the interest of churches of other denominations in Christian Science, as shown by the increasing number of invitations to representative Christian Scientists to speak to groups in such churches; (3) the broad acceptance by newspaper men of excerpts from our Sunday Lesson-Sermons. It is estimated that the number of such excerpts now published in the course of a year approaches fifty thousand, and much good will toward our religion is being developed through this activity. Many instances could be cited of persons who have become interested in Christian Science through reading these excerpts, but this report covers only a few.

A retired minister told one of our Assistants that the first thing he reads in his local paper is our Lesson-Sermon excerpt; an editor who had charge of these excerpts in an important newspaper office has become an earnest student of Christian Science; a woman worker in an office where certain excerpts are regularly prepared for the press has reported that her erroneous concept of Christian Science and antagonism toward our Leader have been corrected; a nurse in a medical hospital in far-away China was led to seek an interest in Christian Science through the reading of these excerpts that she attended our services and purchased our textbook.

A review of our work would not be complete without some statement as to the great opportunity which came to Committees on Publication to bring to the public a better understanding of Mrs. Eddy's life and work through her biography by Dr. Lyman P. Powell. When we realize that our Leader has told us that "the true idea of what constitutes the kingdom of heaven in man" cannot be attained by one having "a false estimate of anyone whom God has appointed to voice His Word" (Science and Health, p. 560), we see what a great amount of good will necessarily follow the circulation of this book. Indeed, if the importance of our Leader's work is to be measured by the number of fair or unfriendly biographies of her now being circulated, it is clear that the world is beginning to recognize what Christian Scientists have always recognized—that she is the greatest woman religionist of all time.

A New England Congregational minister (Dr. Alfred Grant Walton, Stamford, Connecticut) is reported to have stated in a recent sermon on Christian Science: "Christian Scientists have a living and a radiant faith. Religion is not a perfunctory thing with them, it is a joy and sustaining influence in their daily work and a practical element in their everyday life." This estimate has been made possible by the consecration and loyalty of those who have gone before us, and it is now our privilege to continue their work with such wisdom and love that we shall go forward triumphantly, carrying true Christian Science to posterity in gratitude to our Way-shower and to our Leader.

Board of Lectureship

The report of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the year ended April 30, 1931, read by William Duncan Kilpatrick, Chairman, follows:

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." These words of the Master ringing down the centuries are today finding fruition in the activities of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. The whole world outlook is being transformed from darkness into light by the activity of right thought in human consciousness.

The Christian Science Board of Lectureship is glad to have part in this regenerating process. It is gratified by the increased interest in the lecture work throughout the world. It is striving to keep pace with the demands of the hour, and rejoices in the thought that it is feeding with spiritual food the multitudes wherever its activities extend. The advanced thought of humanity along spiritual lines demands advanced work on the part of the individual members of this Board. It is prayerfully rising to the increasing demands of each succeeding and advancing stage of spiritual development and perception, and is endeavoring to put into its work that which is required to feed and sustain this rapidly advancing human consciousness.

Approximately 3,505,672 people have attended Christian Science lectures during the past twelve months. A total of 3788 lectures have been given throughout the world, as follows: In Great Britain and Ireland, 249 lectures with an approximate attendance of 295,063; in Continental Europe and Scandinavia, 90 lectures with an approximate attendance of 107,554; in Australasia, the Orient, and Hawaii, 67 lectures with an approximate attendance of 72,399; in South Africa, 35 lectures with an approximate attendance of 19,685; in Bermuda, Canal Zone, and West Indies, 7 lectures with an approximate attendance of 1825; in the United States, Canada, Alaska, and Mexico, 3294 lectures with an approximate attendance of 2,807,357.

Among the most gratifying results accruing from the efforts of this Board during the past year are the increased attendance at and interest in the lectures in all parts of the world, and the many instances of healing resulting therefrom. In the United States and Canada a more than usual increase in attendance and interest was apparent. Especially was this so at noonday lectures which were thronged by those touched by the prevalent argument of lack and unemployment. This same condition was apparent in Great Britain and Continental Europe. From South Africa comes the same encouraging report—increased attendance and interest. The same from Australia and New Zealand. At a noonday lecture in Sydney, Australia, more than 3000 people crowded into the Opera House where the lecture was held and over 1000 were turned away. In Manila, P. I., China, and Japan, more natives are reported to have attended the lec-

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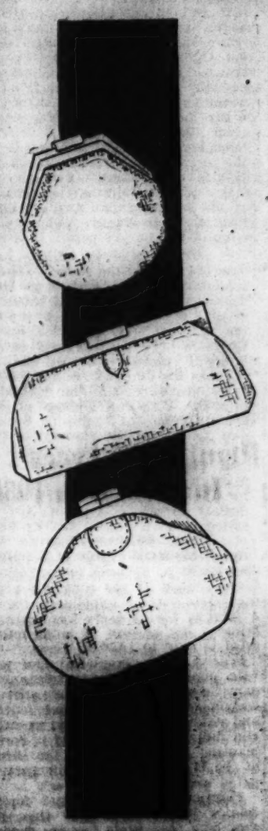

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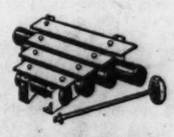

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tures than ever before. Equally encouraging reports come from the Caribbean tour—the Canal Zone and the West Indies.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." The Board of Lectureship is grateful because of the many healings resulting from its work During the past year many persons out of work and funds found employment and supply after attending a lecture. Instances of the healing of the drink and tobacco habits at lectures are reported. A case of insanity was healed while the patient listened to a lecture over the radio. An obstinate case of rheumatism of long standing was healed at a lecture. One beneficiary told of her healing of deafness at a lecture. The complete healing of a cancer, and a case of instantaneous healing of blindness at a noonday lecture are reported. And so on. It would be impossible to enumerate even in small degree the many instances of healing which have come to the attention of members of this Board as the result of the lecture work.

All this is a beautiful tribute to the work of the Board of Lectureship and The Christian Science Board of Directors, whose loving coöperation and wise counsel have so successfully guided and guarded the progress and activities of the members of this Board. Truly, it is a far-reaching testimony to the work of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, who made all this possible.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

The report of The Christian Science Publishing Society, read by Roland R. Harrison, Manager, follows:

In a letter to The Mother Church ("Miscellaneous Writings," page 141) Mrs. Eddy says: "Of our first church in Boston, O recording angel! write: God is in the midst of her: how beautiful are her feet! how beautiful are her garments! how hath He enlarged her borders!"

As God enlarged the borders of The Mother Church, so has He granted the increase to The Christian Science Publishing Society, which is one of its activities, to such an extent that its material structure must also be enlarged. Great rejoicing has followed the publication of the plans for the new building, and in going forward with it we are keeping in thought Mrs. Eddy's comment on The Mother Church edifice: a "superstructure, wherein all vanity of victory disappears and the glory of divinity appears in all its promise" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 25).

A brief study of Publishing House activities and conditions at the time our present building was erected, presents an interesting picture of the progress of the Society. The first issue of The Christian Science Journal, April, 1883, gives as the publishers' address, The Massachusetts Metaphysical College, 569 Columbus Avenue. From then up to 1906 the Publishing Society had more than ten addresses. On October 12, 1907, a notice appeared in the Sentinel calling for funds for the erection of a new building, and stating that the amount needed would be approximately two hundred thousand dollars. (Today the cost of a home suitable and large enough for our many activities is estimated at not less than three million dollars.) The total of the two hundred thousand dollars was subscribed by August 8, 1908. Afterwards it was announced that the new Publishing House would have to be enlarged, which extension later proved to be for the publication of The Christian Science Monitor.

In 1908, employees of the Publishing Society numbered seventy-eight. Today we have nine hundred and nineteen actual employees, and over three thousand other individuals actively working for the Society.

In 1908 but four Christian Science periodicals were being published: the Journal with a circulation of 38,000, the Sentinel with a circulation of 66,000, the German Herald, and the Quarterly. Today, in addition to the Journal (circulation 124,000) and the Sentinel (193,000), the Herald is issued in six languages besides English—Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, and Swedish, the Scandinavian edition including three of these languages. The Herald also is printed in Braille, the Dutch and Braille editions having been introduced during the past year.

Beside the one English edition of the Quarterly published in 1908 we now have editions in Braille, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, and Swedish.

In 1908, pamphlets were printed in English and German. They now appear in sixteen languages. The religious articles in the Monitor are translated into twelve languages: Czech, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Italian, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and Yiddish. Translations into Hungarian will begin in July.

The period of expansion which began with the building of the Publishing House in 1908 was coincidental with the fulfillment of a vision which had come to Mrs. Eddy for a great daily newspaper. This contributed to a great broadening of the influence of the movement and increased its followers. So we feel that with the erection of the proposed building will come a greater growth for the movement, the Monitor, and all the other periodicals. In 1908 the Monitor was destitute of any organization outside of Boston. Today its news-gathering facilities, its bureaus and offices, its advertising representatives and its circulation representatives, are to be found throughout the entire world. Already the Monitor has done a notable service, not only in establishing itself, but in winning recognition and respect everywhere, in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's great vision regarding it. It must be remembered that at the beginning of the period we have been discussing—1908 up to the present—there was special need for fostering the Monitor. It now takes its stand as a successful member of the Christian Science periodical family.

In no way, however, must we look upon the Monitor and its work as overshadowing the other work of the Publishing Society. Recognizing this need of keeping everything in right proportion, The Christian Science Board of Directors with the approval of the Board of Trustees within the last year changed the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, into the European Bureau of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and the title of the manager of that bureau from European Manager of The Christian Science Monitor to Managing Representative in Europe for The Christian Science Publishing Society. Already this change has resulted in an increased activity along many lines which have to do with things beyond the scope of the Monitor itself.

The work of the advertising and circulation departments of the Monitor calls for particular consideration and commendation. At a time when advertising linage and circulation have been shrinking everywhere as a result of widespread beliefs of limitation, the Monitor's showing in advertising revenue has been one of the best in its history, and its circulation has been maintained. The average daily circulation for the six months ended March 28, 1931, was 133,584.

It is hoped that 1932 will see the new Hymnal in use in our churches. The compilation of the manuscript has been completed, and the Publishing Society is now going forward with the mechanical production of the book itself.

During the past year, approximately eighty thousand copies of a new biography of Mrs. Eddy by Lyman P. Powell were sold through the Publishing Society, as well as by leading bookstores in this country and abroad.

What greater proof of the results of Christian Science could we have than in the profitable publication of Christian Science literature, which is going to one hundred and nine countries, and the circulation of which has grown to the point where additional facilities for handling and production are imperative? Mrs. Eddy has said on page 114 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "The accumulated centres of Christian Science are life-giving fountains of truth. Our churches, The Christian Science Journal, and the Christian Science Quarterly, are prolific sources of spiritual power whose intellectual moral, and spiritual animus is felt throughout the land. Our Publishing Society, and our Sunday Lessons, are of inestimable value to all seekers after Truth."

To all supporters of the Publishing Society—that is, to each and every loyal worker, subscriber, reader; to circulation and advertising committees; to individual church members, and church boards—the Trustees of the Publishing Society extend their heartfelt thanks for the untiring and unceasing efforts which have made it possible for our literature to be profitably published.

The Christian Science Benevolent Associations

The report of the executive supervisor of The Christian Science Benevolent Association, the Christian Science Pleasant View Home, and the Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast, read by William W. Davis, follows:

Our Christian Science Sanatoriums, at Chestnut Hill and on the Pacific Coast, were established in fulfillment of an earlier desire of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, a desire expressed in a letter to the Board of Directors in 1909, and each is carrying out its mission and thereby justifying her spiritual wisdom and loving foresight. They and The Christian Science Pleasant View Home at Concord, New Hampshire, were established as havens of peace and harmony, wherein the healing power of Truth and Love should be spiritually demonstrated and those suffering from pain and sorrow find rest and comfort; where thought might be so uplifted that healing should be more quickly obtained.

From guests at both Sanatoriums there have been many unsolicited expressions of deep gratitude for the healing of physical ills, for benevolence lovingly extended to those who needed financial assistance, and for other benefits.

The residents of the Pleasant View Home are a happy and contented group, who greatly appreciate the privilege of making their home upon the site where our dear Leader spent so many happy years. There, among the New Hampshire hills which she so loved, and almost in sight of her birthplace, they find added inspiration for further study and demonstration.

The officials and associates are exemplifying the joy of service, and are conscientiously doing their part in the healing work. They express gratitude for the privilege given them of serving in any capacity in the Cause of Christian Science, and they find in such service an opportunity for spiritual advancement. Sincere thanks are extended for the interest, coöperation, and love expressed by all those who are in any way connected with the operation of these institutions.

The members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship generously contributed many lectures, which were heard with appreciation by both guests and residents.

Many are acquainted with the beautiful Chestnut Hill Sanatorium, with its attractive interior decorations and furnishings, and its grounds with wealth of trees and shrubbery, but not so many are familiar with the equally beautiful Sanatorium on the Pacific Coast. There the land has been transformed from a rather unattractive state by the art of the landscape gardener; so that now, with its rose gardens and rambling paths bordered by a profuse growth of flowers and surrounded by tall eucalyptus trees, it is one of the fairest spots in California. It is furnished in keeping with the light and sunshine of the Pacific Coast. Each Sanatorium is beautifully located within a short trolley ride from the center of the city.

While an in-town office is maintained by each sanatorium where information is given on inquiry, an application for admission to either should be made to the Sanatorium address. [illegible] is being mailed to the [illegible] Benevolent Association, [illegible] which [illegible] application [illegible] Directors [illegible] of operation for all three organizations, under which the members of that Board are [illegible]. An Executive Supervisor has been appointed by the Board of Directors, and the Manager and the House and Application Committee of each institution are now under his direction. The purpose of this new plan is to simplify the methods of administration, to establish uniformity in the reports and accounting, and to place the responsibility for the general management of each Sanatorium and the Home more definitely upon those immediately in charge.

To the former Trustees of these activities we owe a debt of gratitude for their devoted, able, and untiring efforts. The Trustees in Boston had the task of carrying on the Sanatorium at Chestnut Hill and the Home at Concord. They and the Trustees at San Francisco, with a new Sanatorium in their charge, handled the many problems with discretion and wisdom. It has demanded consecration and constant readiness to set aside other matters, while providing for the varied needs of the organizations in their care; and we extend to them our sincere thanks.

The Sanatoriums and the Home were established by The Mother Church, and therefore belong to each and every Christian Scientist throughout the Field. We should be glad that it is our duty and privilege to guard and cherish them. As they are not self-supporting they need the continued financial support of the Field as well as the spiritual support which has contributed successfully to their maintenance, and will in the future aid them to fulfill their mission.

To all of us is given the responsibility for the continuance of the blessings anticipated by our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. May we never falter in our allegiance to her trust. The aim of all three of our charitable institutions, operated in accordance with her teachings, is to afford a homelike atmosphere of love, where all may happily realize the truth of her words in Science and Health (p. 254), "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments

The report of Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments, read by Fred M. Lamson, Trustee, follows:

The Trustees for Gifts and Endowments are pleased to report a constantly broadening opportunity for service to Christian Scientists who desire to make financial provision for, and thereby share in, the future promulgation of the teachings of Christian Science, or in the support of its charities, but who need at the present time the income from the principal of such trust funds and desire to be relieved from the care which always accompanies any investment. Since these trusts are revokable, a donor may at any time withdraw any part or the whole of the funds invested.

It should be understood that in the investment of funds, the Trustees purchase only such securities as are rated suitable for trust investments, the protection of principal being first considered rather than any attempt to secure an income greater than can be obtained without jeopardizing safety of principal.

All securities and property turned over to the Trustees when forming a trust are immediately subjected to a thorough analysis by financial experts to ascertain their present value and future prospects as to substantiality. In cases of questionable stability, we advise the sale of such property or securities as soon as they can be disposed of at what seems a fair price and the reinvestment of the proceeds in bonds of trust companies. All of our securities are held by our fiscal agent, The First National Bank of Boston.

The formation of this Trusteeship was directly the result of an expressed desire by Christian Scientists for such an activity within our movement where those without financial experience could have their property carefully managed and where others who wished to be relieved of the care of their investments could so arrange.

Together with every Christian Scientist that [illegible] Trustees render [illegible] for the [illegible] work of our Leader, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. We also express our deep appreciation of and gratitude for the consecration and devotion with which our movement is being carried forward under the direction of The Christian Science Board of Directors, who are relying upon the same divine Mind that has always guided the progress of the Cause of Christian Science.

Department of Branches and Practitioners

The report from the Department of Branches and Practitioners, read by Miss M. Rosamond Wright, Manager, follows:

In Isaiah 11:9 we have the prophecy, ". . . for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." Each year as we bring to you reports of the spread of Christian Science among people of new countries we catch a glimpse of the fulfilling of this prophecy.

This year we have our first branch of The Mother Church in Poland. Seventy-nine new branch church organizations have been added to The Mother Church; one in Africa, one in Asia, four in Australasia, two in South America, forty-five in North America, and twenty-six in Europe.

Thirty-six Christian Science societies have been able to qualify for the title of church. The Mother Church now has two thousand five hundred and nineteen branch churches and societies, also forty college and university organizations, which have been formed and conducted under Article XXIII, Section 8, of the Manual of The Mother Church.

That the healing work in Christian Science is steadily going forward is evidenced by the fact that during the past year seven hundred and ninety-five members of The Mother Church have qualified for cards in the Journal as public practitioners of Christian Science, and their applications have been accepted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, also applications from seventy-six nurses. Seventy-four practitioners have qualified for cards in The Herald of Christian Science, now published in the Dutch, French, German, and Scandinavian languages. More than 10,000 Christian Science practitioners are giving their full time to the healing work in Christian Science.

This growth brings to us a fuller understanding of the words of our beloved Leader: "We live in an age of Love's divine adventure to be All-in-all. . . . The burden of proof that Christian Science is Science rests on Christian Scientists. The letter without the spirit is dead; it is the spirit that heals the sick and the sinner—that makes the heart tender, faithful, true" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, page 150).

Testimonies of Christian Science Healing

Incidents of Christian Science healing were read by Miss Florence Rodwell Lamson, of Swampscott, Massachusetts, as follows:

As an indication of the healing efficacy of Christian Science which is attested by approximately 700 testimonies currently received, published each year in our periodicals, I have been asked to read the following representative testimonies:

A man suffering from tuberculosis in the last stages had been told that he might last two months. When Christian Science was mentioned to him, he was indignant that anything not recommended by materia medica should be offered him. After further consideration, a practitioner was selected and the first treatment given. The man states: "That night I retired still very skeptical, went to sleep and awoke in the morning realizing that a great change had taken place. . . . My strength had returned. I dressed, ate my breakfast, went to the office, surprising everybody by my presence, returned to active duty and have never had a sick day since."

A woman writes in French: "For a long time neurasthenia, ulcers of the stomach, chronic colic, insomnia, varicose veins, and other ailments troubled me. My husband also was ill. Our business was not prospering; and I felt very limited and discouraged. After one treatment and some explanations about Christian Science, I left the practitioner's office, healed. That night I slept once again like a happy and carefree child. I am happy to know something of the omnipresence, omnipotence, and omniscience of Love."

A mother writes: "Our son was afflicted with heart trouble from early childhood. His case was diagnosed by three well-known specialists. He was confined to his bed for months at a time. Gradually he became weaker and there was a complication of dropsy." A neighbor told this mother of Christian Science healing, and when the physician declared that the boy could not possibly live until morning, a Christian Science practitioner was called over long distance telephone. In a very few minutes the extreme suffering ceased. At twelve o'clock the boy was sleeping peacefully. When he awoke in the morning there was a great change. Organs that had not functioned for several days began to act normally. Mental control returned gradually. When he went back to school, after thirteen months' absence he was able to go on without having to take the work of these grades he had missed. He was completely healed in less than three months.

A woman testifies to the healing of a complication of diseases, one of which was ulcerations in the throat, all material aid having failed to relieve her. She writes, "I also was in deep grief, my mother having passed on, and I had become so weak, and had taken so much medicine of every kind, that two physicians told me they could not give me anything more because they had nothing weak enough for me, and that they could not help me. So after many thoughts of prejudice and criticism, I decided that as my last resort I would try Christian Science. After two treatments I was healed from grief. Then I was healed of thoughts of hatred and revenge, and then my physical healing came, and in two weeks I was completely healed and doing my work. My children have been healed of shingles, anæmia, enlarged tonsils, pneumonia, blood poison and other beliefs, and my little son of ear mastoiditis in one week. My husband was healed of blindness in one eye from reading Science and Health."

A man who was taken to the hospital and pronounced suffering from kidney disease and a diabetic condition underwent numerous kinds of tests, but all to no purpose. His condition was "nothing bettered, and rather grew worse." Kind friends asked if he would try Christian Science. He writes: "In less than a month, I was entirely healed and back to work, and continued working eight hours a day. While being healed of the above conditions, all desire for liquor and tobacco suddenly left me, although I had indulged in them for thirty-five years, smoking as many as forty cigarettes a day."

A woman testifies: "For five years I was quite an invalid, suffering from a severe heart trouble, with dropsy, also a goitre. Having been treated by fourteen doctors, herbalists, and Biochemists, they said I could only expect relief. The last doctor told my husband I might only live four months. In this wretched condition I gave all up for Christian Science and with very loving help from a practitioner, these troubles have left me like a dream."

A woman testifies: "I was suffering from cancer of the breast, paralysis and rheumatism. My attention was arrested by the announcement of a lecture on Christian Science. I went to that lecture, not for healing, for I knew nothing about it, but to know the kind of religion preached in a Christian Science Church, and I thank God daily that He guided me there, for every word was a message of salvation to me." She borrowed the textbook from the Christian Science Reading Room next day, and her statement continues: "At first I could not see to read long on account of one of my eyes being closed through paralysis; in less than a week both my eyes were normal and I could read for hours at a time without the least trouble or fatigue. Very soon I was healed of the cancer and did not have the operation which the doctor said was necessary. I was healed of everything through realizing the Truth about God and man as I read this wonderful book."

All express deep gratitude for the physical healing and also for spiritual blessings.

Literature Distribution Committee of The Mother Church

The report of the Literature Distribution Committee of The Mother Church, read by Benjamin H. Leighton, Manager, follows:

The Literature Distribution Committee membership continues to offer to the local members of The Mother Church a splendid opportunity to serve our beloved Cause. The aim of our Committee has been not so much to increase the volume of our work as to make the placing of every piece of literature a demonstration, and the results have proved the wisdom of this policy. Many persons have become genuinely interested in Christian Science, and specific healings have resulted. An elderly woman, who had seemingly lost the use of one arm, had it restored to normal condition. A young woman after reading copies of Der Herold taken from the distribution box, mailed them to her father in Germany. Upon reading them he purchased a copy of Science and Health and through the understanding gained by reading it healed himself of a stroke of paralysis. A nurse who had lost her interest in Christian Science, had it rekindled through reading the periodicals left at the institution where she was on duty.

General distribution, which consists

(Continued on Next Page)

Sterling Silver on Black Glass

A very effective combination of black glass appliqued with sterling silver . . . the vase, which stands 12 inches high, is $25. The service plate sketched is $65 for twelve . . . This combination is also shown in salad plates, tea cups, after-dinner coffee cups, and other decorative pieces.

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—designs that have the definite stamp of good taste

—dependable workmanship

—service of a specialized type that begins when you enter our doors and never ends so long as your name remains on our customer-list.

—these are factors that have built up the largest home furnishing business in five states keeping us busy in good times and bad.

The group above is a typical instance of Paine value-giving:

4 All-Mahogany Pieces

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Designed in the finest Colonial traditions—superior in workmanship and finish.

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Bed, $58 Bureau and Mirror, $114
Dressing Table and Mirror, $75
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PAINE Furniture Company 81 Arlington Street Boston

4-eyelet tie, in Trotter Cloth, 3-tone leather trim, $10.00

Strap model in Duckalin, 3-tone leather trim, $10.00

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The perfect and harmonious complement in dress, creating the assurance of comfort and chic appearance. Cool—fashionable—this latest in style creation by Arnold is available for your approval.

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. . . our shop is full of delightful discoveries you'll not find elsewhere in this Country . . . for many of our pieces are imported by us exclusively . . . and the rest are selected because of their unusual distinction, good taste and originality.

Chintz pillows $1.25 and $2.50

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[illegible]

"Of more than forty years we [illegible] in Journal Building, and we wear [illegible] us with confidence."

JOURNAL BUILDING
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of placing our literature, especially the Monitor, in small shops, professional offices, waiting rooms, and places of similar nature, has met with increasing kindliness and interest. Distribution boxes placed in theaters and in waiting rooms in bus terminals have been in active use. Copies of the Sentinel containing special articles for young people and of the Monitor containing children's pages are now being sent into the homes of Sunday School pupils in our local field to whom they would not otherwise be available. The distribution work in Boston harbor has resulted in establishing interesting and helpful contacts with officers and men aboard ship.

Much good has been accomplished through free subscriptions to our periodicals, given to hospitals, libraries, charitable institutions, and hotels, and sets of our Leader's writings have been placed in several with good results. A coöperative relationship with the Boston Public Library and its branches has been established, resulting in the placing of additional copies of our Leader's writings.

Literature is sent regularly to the Massachusetts State Prison and to the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., where The Mother Church sends Christian Science workers to conduct services. Our Leader's writings in the prison libraries are in constant use. A considerable quantity of literature and books has been sent to marine hospitals, Federal prisons, to a leper colony in the British West Indies, and to the San Lazaro Hospital at Manila, Philippine Islands.

The Committee continues to assist branch churches and societies by supplying non-current literature for distribution and for completing their files. This is made possible through the loving response of churches and individuals who have generously sent us used copies of non-current literature, of which we still need the earlier numbers. We act also as a clearing house serving those who wish to sell and those who desire to purchase out-of-print literature.

The past year has been one of advancement and achievement in fulfilling the purpose of this department of The Mother Church activities.

The Sunday School

The report of The Mother Church Sunday School, read by Mrs. Myrtle Holm Smith, Superintendent, follows:

At a time when youth is thought to be careless and material, when spiritual things are not supposed to attract, and when many things outside of our Sunday school are supposed to attract, the teachers in our Sunday school have presented Christian Science so winningly that the school has shown a good increase during the past year.

Not only has our attendance become larger and more regular, but an added interest on the part of both teachers and pupils has been most apparent. One little girl has asked that we have Sunday school every day. A mother who was a beneficiary of Christian Science prevailed on her family of children, ranging up to fifteen years, to come to our Sunday school. Somewhat to the surprise of the parents, the children not only continued to come without protest, but came eagerly. This greatly impressed the father—so much so that he is now seeking the ministration of Christian Science.

The numerical growth of the Sunday school has necessitated another session, this in the vestry of the original church. We now have four identical and simultaneous opening and closing exercises.

During this year of unusual conditions, the teachers have kept a watchful eye lest any of our little ones might be in want, or absent from need of carfare, with the result that the material wants of a good many have been reported, and in every case a way to meet the human need has been found.

Mrs. Eddy says on page 303, line 13, of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Let us serve instead of rule, knock instead of push at the door of human hearts." This has been the spirit of service in our Sunday school.

Those connected with the Sunday school are striving for an enlarged vision of what a Christian Science Sunday School may mean to the Cause of Christian Science and to the world in general, and are prayerfully seeking those qualities which will fulfill this vision and make their presentation of our Leader's message worthy of that message.

Shawmut Realty Trust

The report of the Trustees of the Shawmut Realty Trust, read by George L. Sleeper, Chairman, follows:

The Shawmut Realty Trust was formed by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church in June, 1914, and the Declaration of Trust reads: "The purpose of this trust is the acquisition of real estate in Boston and elsewhere, and personal property; the holding, care, management, leasing and improvement thereof, for the benefit of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts."

Immediately after the formation of the trust its Trustees began the purchase of property in the vicinity of The Mother Church, and their holdings have increased from year to year until at the present time they own, with buildings thereon, approximately 263,000 square feet, or a little more than six acres of land surrounding The Mother Church. The property includes 470 apartments and 52 places of business. The wisdom of this course has been proved increasingly, for it has given the opportunity to improve the surroundings of the church and to provide for future developments. About 82,000 square feet of the Trust holdings is being turned over to The Mother Church on which to build the proposed new Publishing House and separate heating plant for all church properties in this section.

The Trustees are very happy today to say that the last dollar of indebtedness on their property has been paid in full, and that it now stands free of any incumbrance. They extend appreciation and thanks to the Field for hearty coöperation and contributions to the Real Estate Fund, and to The Christian Science Board of Directors who have made possible the payment in full for all of the property held by this Trust.

Report of the Committee of Christian Science Houses in England and Wales

The report of the Committee of Christian Science Houses in England and Wales, read by Ezra W. Palmer, the Clerk of The Mother Church, follows:

The Committee on Christian Science Houses is nearing the completion of its third year of service. This year shows a marked increase in the use made of the Houses. While individually owned and maintained, these Houses are recognized by the British Government by virtue of the Nursing Homes Registration Act of 1927, which specifically grants exemption to Christian Science Houses certified to the Minister of Health by a committee appointed by The Mother Church. This certification signifies that the Houses are properly managed and exempts them from medical inspection.

During the year branch organizations in Great Britain and in Ireland which so desired arranged for meetings to be addressed by the Committee, that their members might be informed as to the work of the committee.

Relief Work of The Mother Church

Relief was given by The Mother Church through Government officials in Santo Domingo at the time of the hurricane there; through representatives of our Church in New Zealand at the time of the earthquake in the North Island; and in Java following volcanic eruption there. Some general relief has continued to be given in Germany, France, China, Austria, Finland, Estonia, Italy and England, and also in the United States. The work in the Government Hospital at Oteen, N. C., has been continued through the year, and good reports have been received from those who have been benefited through the ministrations of Christian Science. More extensive relief work has been carried on in the drought areas of this country in the lower Mississippi Valley. Much appreciation has been expressed for the help given, and many in this section have learned of Christian Science for the first time through this activity.

Report of the Clerk

Our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, has taught us that all consciousness comes from God, the divine Mind. The consciousness God gives is the only real consciousness. The unfoldment in thought of this consciousness, this pure and perfect knowledge of God, is the kingdom of heaven within. To attain this perfect knowing is the great attainment, the goal of every righteous endeavor, the supreme aim of the individual and makes clear the reason for the establishing of The Mother Church and its branches. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 242) we read, "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

This spiritual consciousness opens to us the harmony of heaven; it heals all human ills; unites The Mother Church and its branches in spiritual oneness. In the presence of this spiritual consciousness sin and disease are healed; factional differences disappear and the reign of divine law becomes operative in the minds of men.

A member in a distant field wrote a letter which indicates how Christian Science is bringing men of different nations into this true consciousness of God and His perfect reflection, man. The statement in part reads as follows: "We have fourteen nations represented in our membership, . . . all working together in harmony, striving for the same standard of right thinking, awake to the need of overcoming national faults of character and of establishing an international consciousness, in realizing the one Mind."

We are cheered by the many evidences that The Mother Church and its far-flung branches are bringing to men and nations this spiritual consciousness which alone ushers in the stately unfoldment of the brotherhood of man. We send loving greetings today to the faithful members of The Mother Church wherever they may live, in city, remote hamlet, or across wide seas; we thank them for their unselfed labors for the Cause; we know that they are pressing on toward the goal of spiritual reality, inspired by the same spiritual knowing which blesses us here today, gathered under the spacious dome of The Mother Church.

This year has witnessed the coming of a large and goodly company into membership of The Mother Church. Our new members come into our ranks bearing with them the sheaves of an abundant harvest. We share with them their joy in being enrolled in The Mother Church. Many of them have come because they have been healed by Christian Science. We welcome with love and tenderness these new members. We wish them to know that our interest in their journey heavenward does not cease at this meeting. It will continue down through the years. Should one of our members become confused and lose the path that leads upward, The Mother Church will be concerned; her loving services will be ever-operative to aid him, and our rejoicing will be great when he again reaches the shelter of the fold.

We do well to take note of the progress made during the year now closing; we can well rejoice in the answers to our prayers. Today we humbly rely on God for guidance, knowing that without Him we can do nothing. We rejoice because our beloved Leader was a Christian metaphysician who clearly discerned the divine Science of God and His reflection. Because of her profound understanding of Christ Jesus' teachings, we are enabled to demonstrate the power of spiritual law. We rejoice that our Cause is prosperous and grows apace; we rejoice that Christian Science has won the respect and confidence of unnumbered thousands who do not yet call themselves Christian Scientists; we rejoice that our religion heals, and that more and more, men are turning to it for peace, harmony and health.

A Word From the Directors

The report from the Directors, read by Mrs. Annie M. Knott, follows:

During the past year as in former years your Board of Directors has had many intricate problems to solve, perplexing questions to answer, and critical decisions to make. In earlier days while our Leader was visibly with us such matters were submitted to her and she took them to God.

Following her illustrious example we have endeavored to let the voice of divine Love register in our deliberations and to seek the guidance of divine Mind in whatever may be our official duties. The result has been that while we discuss as individuals, we decide as a unit. When the oneness of infinite Mind is clearly realized by any executive body of Christian Scientists, large or small, whether it be Board, Committee, Church or Society, their decisions will be just, their verdicts will be merciful, and their endeavors will be to heal rather than to punish. If personal preferences and willful convictions are merged and a harmonious whole be demonstrated, there will be no room for error to operate through the belief in minds many.

The extent to which demonstration enters into decisions determines their wisdom, permanency, and righteousness. God never makes mistakes. A good motto for every Christian Science official is the words of the Scriptures, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths" (Prov. 3:5, 6).

"Love for God and man," Mrs. Eddy tells us, "is the true incentive in both healing and teaching" (S. & H. 454:18). It is, of course, the fact that love for God and man should be the incentive for work of every kind, so far as the Christian Scientist is concerned. The world is hungry for the bread of Life, which Christian Science furnishes to the seekers for spiritual refreshment. Through all the activities of the movement, humanity's needs are being met.

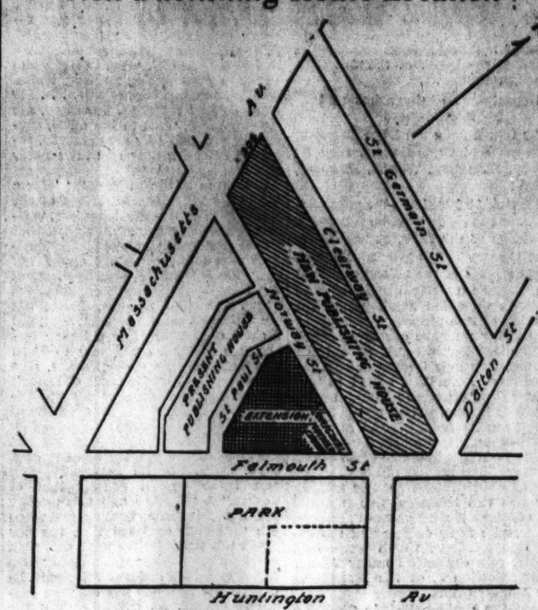
We thank the Field for its loyalty to the teachings of our beloved Leader, manifested in the demand for larger quarters in which to publish the literature of Christian Science. The proposed new Publishing House is born of necessity,—not human ambition. Within the memory of members of this Board the Publishing House consisted of but three small rooms and five workers, including the Manager. In our joy over the substantial growth, during comparatively few years, let us at the same time bear in mind the need of daily consecration to the teachings of our Master, Christ Jesus, because these teachings hold a satisfactory answer to every problem which individuals and nations have to solve.

Greater growth inevitably brings with it added responsibilities and greater work. While it would be difficult to overestimate the sincerity of effort put forth by churches, societies, and individual Christian Scientists to coöperate in every way with The Christian Science Board of Directors, nevertheless we are going to take this occasion to invite an even closer relationship in this respect, knowing as we do that nothing is so conducive to harmony as a clear understanding of the duties to be performed and an intimate exchange of views among those who, moved by a common interest, are earnestly working toward a common end. Such intimate relationship aids, as does nothing else, in the avoidance of friction, lessens the possibility of criticism, and encourages that sense of love and confidence so essential to the welfare and success of our Cause.

The duties of this Board consist in their united and loyal endeavor to fulfill the provisions of the Manual of The Mother Church, which the beloved Leader of the Cause of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, issued for the specific guidance of its members and for the general government of the Cause. She declared that "their simple, scientific basis, and detail so requisite to demonstrate genuine Christian Science . . . will do for the race what absolute doctrines destined for future generations might not accomplish." (Manual 3:17.)

In Mrs. Eddy's Message to The Mother Church in 1898, entitled "Christian Science versus Pantheism" (9:8-13), we find this deeply impressive statement: "Is there a religion under the sun that hath demonstrated one God and the four first rules pertaining thereto, namely, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me;' 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' 'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect;' 'Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.' (John xi. 26.)" We may well ask ourselves to what extent we are proving our understanding of these rules. Two thousand years ago St. John saw in spiritual vision a new heaven and a new earth in which there was neither pain nor sorrow, sin, sickness, nor death. "All things" were promised to him that overcometh, and the gates of the Holy City were never to be closed. Wherever we may be, all the glorious things of the Kingdom of God are awaiting our acceptance. The world waited long for a "Key to the Scriptures," and it came through Mary Baker Eddy, the one called of God to reinstate the Christ-healing with its boundless blessings and its unfading joys.

New Publishing House Location



PRESENT AND PROPOSED BUILDINGS SHOWN ON MAP

Location of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is Marked by Crossed Lines. Area to Be Occupied by New Home of The Christian Science Publishing Society is Marked by Single Lines.

Visitors in Boston are familiar with the view of The Mother Church from the park between Huntington Avenue and Falmouth Street. From this viewpoint the original Mother Church is on the right, while the Extension is on the left. The building at present occupied by The Christian Science Publishing Society is to the left of The Mother Church Extension. The area to be occupied by the new Publishing House is between Norway and Clearway Streets. It includes the space now occupied by the building at 208 Massachusetts Avenue, which houses the Church offices. When the new Publishing House is completed, the Church offices will be located in the present Publishing House building.

Branch Churches Send Messages Telling of Loyalty and Progress

Branch churches expressed gratitude and reported further unfoldment in messages to the Board of Directors, many of which were read at the Annual Meeting. These messages were too numerous to be read in full, but a complete list of churches and societies sending messages for this occasion will be printed in The Christian Science Monitor.

The following are characteristic of the many, but have necessarily been condensed.

Christian Science Society, Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America, expresses gratitude for the privilege of recognition as a branch of The Mother Church. In 1927 three people formed the nucleus of the present Society, and in December of that year services in German were held. In July, 1929, they were supplemented by English services, in 1930 by the opening of a Reading Room and the holding of testimony meetings.

Twenty Churches of Chicago, Illinois, present the following forward steps, foremost of which is the addition of Twenty-first Church in the numerical list of churches. Eighteenth Church has dedicated its edifice, Twelfth is rapidly liquidating the indebtedness on its church structure, and Nineteenth recently purchased a lot for its building site. Seventh Church continues to radiocast the Lesson-Sermon on Sunday mornings with gratifying reports of healing. At our lectures a recent innovation of reserving seats for those who have never heard a Christian Science lecture has been tried out most successfully in some of the churches with satisfactory reports of resultant healings.

First Church, Melbourne, Australia, has cause for deep gratitude in reviewing its activities. The four lectures in October, 1930, were exceptionally well attended, and on every hand we hear of healings and fruitage. An important event was the lecture given at the penal establishment, Pentridge. The Chief Librarian at the Melbourne Public Library consented to having the books on Christian Science classified correctly, and agreed to list them under "Authorized and Approved;" "Unauthorized and Controversial." The Christian Science Pavilion at the Agricultural Show was again used extensively. Many earnest and unprejudiced members of other churches came, seeking the real facts about Christian Science.

First Church, Glasgow, Scotland—This year we have felt the bond of union with The Mother Church drawn more closely by the fact that one of our members has acted as President of The Mother Church, First Church, Glasgow, has now been appointed twenty-five years, and we are glad to report that the last three years have marked our largest increase in church membership and attendance. During the last year new classes were added to the Sunday School, and a larger and better Reading Room in a more central part of the city secured.

Christian Science Society, Lodz, Poland—In 1926 five earnest Christian Scientists met with four purposes to study the Lesson-Sermon. We now have a hall with seating capacity of 120, Sunday School room, Library and Reading Room. One year ago our Society was recognized by the Polish Government. Our services and meetings are well attended. At the Wednesday evening meetings we hear many good testimonies of healings and blessings spoken in the Polish, German, Russian, and English languages. There is an increasing demand for the works of our Leader, especially for Science and Health. In the last year our Library has sold 200 textbooks.

The Ten Churches and Societies of New South Wales, Australia, again attest loyalty to our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. We record during the year just past the foundation of Fifth Church, Sydney, by an overflow group from First Church; the purchase of a better building site, and preparation for building a church edifice by First Church, Parramatta; the recognition of the Societies in Katoomba and Leura; the removal of First Church Reading Room to an improved location in the city, with an outside case for display of Christian Science literature; and the establishment of a jointly maintained Reading Room. Also, the establishment by Fifth Church of a Reading Room display window—the only one in New South Wales at the present time.

Second Church, Louisville, Kentucky, writes of its monthly radiocast of a Christian Science program, including readings from the Bible; the works of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized Christian Science literature which together with appropriate musical selections are sent to thousands of unseen listeners. We have been granted the free use of this medium for half an hour, once a month. Nearing the end of the second year of these radiocasts, we are grateful to report that many have become interested in Christian Science through these programs and several healings have taken place during the readings. This Church and the radio station have received many letters of gratitude from several States. At various reading rooms and churches an aroused interest has been manifest as indicated by inquiries for practitioners and the purchase of Mrs. Eddy's writings.

The Twelve Churches of London, England, especially rejoice to record increased unity as evidenced by the growing number of our members who have joined The Mother Church. Ninth Church has dedicated its building; Eighth has completed and paid for its new auditorium; Fourth has moved into new quarters; Fifth has paid for its site and the building upon it; Sixth has completed and paid for the first unit of its new edifice. A new branch church just outside the London area was formed to meet the need in the northwestern district.

First Church, Lynn, Massachusetts—The members of this church feel they have added cause for gratitude this year, because of a gift which was made us by The Christian Science Board of Directors, of Mrs. Eddy's home at 12 Broad Street to use as a Reading Room.

The Thirty-one Churches of Los Angeles, California—An organized endeavor to help each other in the payment of church building indebtedness, leading to dedication of church edifices, is progressing satisfactorily. Let us add a great big, whole-hearted, joyous song of gratitude for the announcement made to the Field, of the purpose to promptly begin the construction of the splendid new Publishing House. We are all humbly grateful for this step. Not only because it will give profitable employment to many people at a time when such employment is needed, but will definitely tend to lift the thought of earnest Christian Scientists throughout the Field into a higher and freer sense of the ever abundance of a loving Father's inexhaustible supply, and the priceless privilege of individually and collectively contributing to the required funds.

First Church, Ancon and Balboa, and Christian Science Society, Cristobal, Canal Zone—Situated as we are at the cross roads of the world, entirely surrounded by Latin-American countries, we have cause indeed for gratitude in being able to function as branches of The Mother Church. Many travelers passing this way express appreciation for these churches. The activities of The Mother Church mean much to us at this distant point. We are particularly grateful for the carefully prepared and edited periodicals that are heralding cheer and healing.

First Church, Johannesburg, Transvaal—For the first time, the lectures have been radiocast in South Africa. Distances here are so great that the radiocasting of a lecture is a great blessing to those in the country, and many letters of thanks and appreciation have been received. The broadcasting company, a purely commercial concern, has made no charge, either here or at Durban, for broadcasting the lectures.

Thirty-one Churches of Greater New York rejoice in reporting that this year has been indeed a fruitful one. It is a great joy to report the dedication of one of our churches during the past year. Several other churches are rapidly nearing the point of dedication.

Christian Science Society, Bandoeng, Java, Dutch East Indies, is grateful for the privilege of having been recognized as a branch of The Mother Church. Those of us who make a thorough study of the life and work of our dear Leader are finding Dr. Lyman P. Powell's biography of Mrs. Eddy a great asset. The issue of the Dutch Herald has been received in our country as a much-longed-for and cherished gift. The liberal gift from The Mother Church to this Society, in behalf of the sorely stricken people in the Merapi disaster (volcanic eruption), has contributed greatly toward making Christian Science better known and more appreciated in public opinion.

First Church, Hamburg, Germany, reports development, resulting in the formation of two new organizations: First Church, Altona, and a Christian Science Society, Hamburg. Both are thriving.

Second Church, Buenos Aires, Argentina—We are increasingly grateful for the life of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and express growing appreciation of her Manual of The Mother Church. Five of our members have this year received class instruction; three making the journey to Boston, and two to London for this purpose. The testimonies at the Wednesday meetings are a proof of the good healing work that is being done; our membership increases steadily; development in the distribution of literature is marked; and the finances of the church are in a healthy condition.

First Church, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, reports a steadily increasing attendance at the services, and especially at the Sunday School. We frequently receive messages of appreciation for radiocast services and lectures, a work which we think of great value in this wide country of scattered population. We express our joy at the announcement of the new Publishing House—so important an agency in disseminating the truth.

First Church, Sarasota, Florida, reports the erection of a beautiful church edifice, which will be dedicated soon; the largest increase in membership since organization; increase and greater interest in the Sunday School attendance; greater activity in the Reading Room; progress in coöperation with the Committee on Publication.

Reports From the Field

Reports were received from the following Churches and Societies:

Austria—Vienna, Society.

Australia—Adelaide, First Church; Brisbane, First Church; Melbourne, Second and Third Churches.

Canada—Brantford, First Church; Edmonton, First Church; Kitchener, First Church; Montreal, First Church; Oshawa, First Church; Ottawa, First Church; Regina, First Church; Sar-

(Continued on Next Page)

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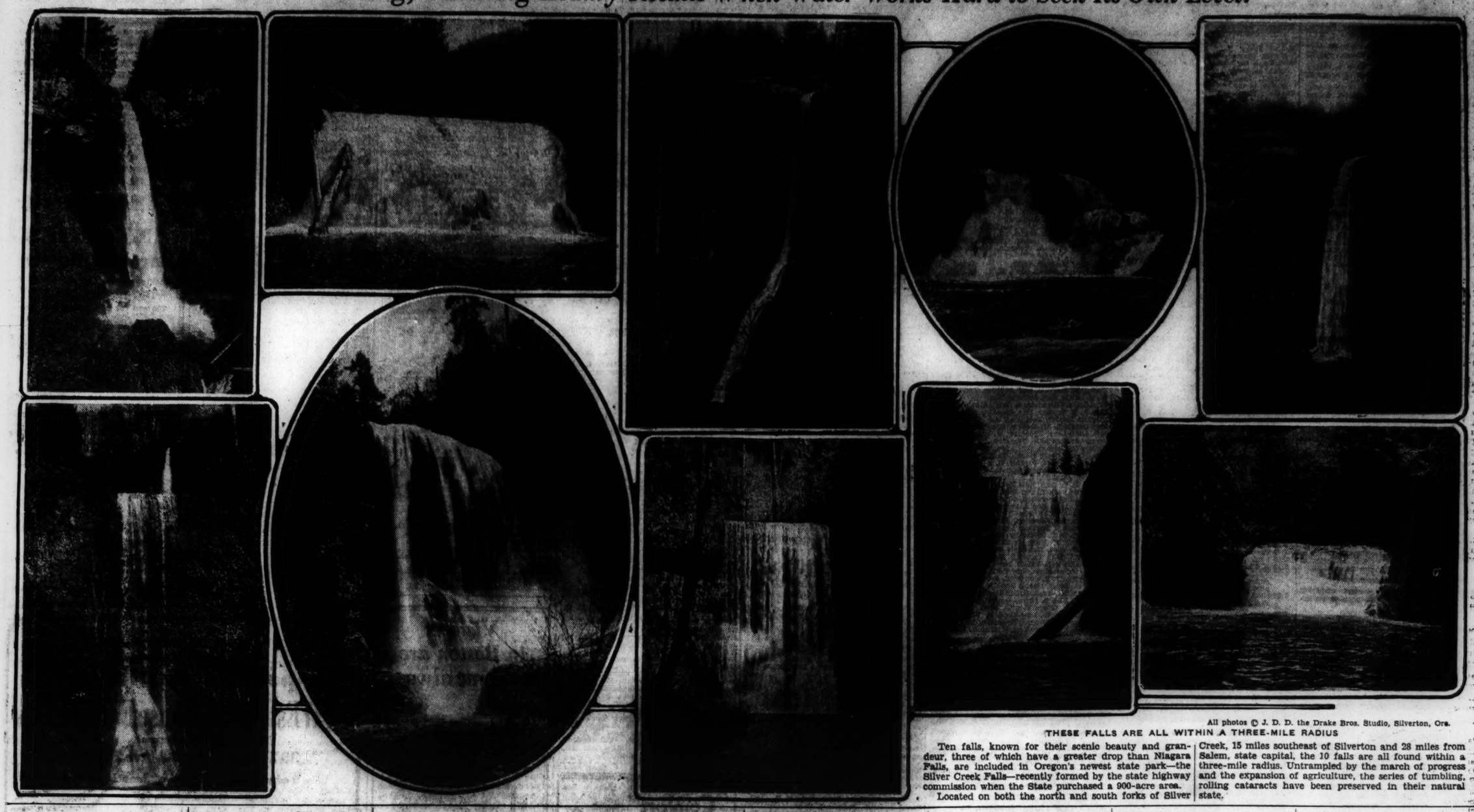

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THESE FALLS ARE ALL WITHIN A THREE-MILE RADIUS

Ten falls, known for their scenic beauty and grandeur, three of which have a greater drop than Niagara Falls, are included in Oregon's newest state park—the Silver Creek Falls—recently formed by the state highway commission when the State purchased a 900-acre area.

Located on both the north and south forks of Silver Creek, 15 miles southeast of Silverton and 28 miles from Salem, state capital, the 10 falls are all found within a three-mile radius. Untrampled by the march of progress and the expansion of agriculture, the series of tumbling, rolling cataracts have been preserved in their natural state.

nia, First Church; Vancouver, First Church; Welland, First Church.

Joint report received from: Christian Science Churches of Toronto.

Danzig Free State—Danzig, Christian Science Society.

Denmark — Copenhagen, First Church.

England—East Grinstead, Society; Godalming, Christian Science Society; Hull, First Church; Leamington Spa, Society; Leicester, First Church; Leytonstone, First Church; Liverpool, Third Church; Malvern, Society; Portsmouth, Society; Stoke-on-Trent, First Church; Stockport, First Church; Worthing, First Church.

Joint reports received from: First and Second Churches, Birmingham; First Church, Sutton Coldfield; Societies of Coventry and Rugby; First, Second, and Third Churches and the two Societies of Leeds, England.

France—Cannes, Society; Le Havre, Society; Paris, Second Church.

Germany — Altona, First Church; Blankenburg am Harz, Society; Breslau, First Church; Chemnitz, Society; Dresden, First Church; Frankfurt/Oder, Society; Hannover, First Church and Society; Munich, First and Second Churches; Stettin, First Church.

Joint report received from: First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Churches and Society, Berlin.

Holland—The Hague, First Church.

Ireland—Dublin, First Church.

Italy—Florence, First Church.

New Zealand—Christchurch, First Church; Wellington, First and Second Churches.

Norway—Oslo, First Church.

Scotland—Glasgow, Second Church.

South Africa—Cape Town, First Church; Durban, First and Second Churches; Port Elizabeth, Society.

Joint report received from: First and Second Churches, Pretoria.

Sweden—Joint report received from: First and Second Churches, Stockholm, and First Church, Gothenburg.

Switzerland—Geneva, First Church; Lausanne, First Church; St. Gall, First Church.

United States of America

Alabama — Birmingham, Second Church; Montgomery, First Church.

Arkansas—Fort Smith, First Church.

California—Berkeley, First Church; Berkeley, Third Church; Beverly Hills, First Church; Burlingame, First Church; Glendora, First Church; Los Gatos, First Church; Marysville, First Church; Monterey, First Church; Oakland, Second Church; Oakland, Fourth Church; Oakland, Seventh Church; Richmond, First Church; Sacramento, First Church; San Francisco, Fifth Church; San Jose, First Church; Santa Ana, First Church; Santa Monica, First Church; Sebastopol, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Long Beach, First, Second, Third and Fourth Churches; Pasadena, First, Second and Third Churches; San Diego, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Churches, First Church of Chula Vista, National City, La Mesa and Coronado, Societies of Pacific Beach and Ramona.

Colorado—Joint reports received from: Denver, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Churches.

Connecticut—Meriden, First Church; New Britain, First Church; New Haven, First Church; New London, First Church; Norwalk, First Church; Stamford, First Church; Waterbury, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Hartford, First and Second Churches.

Delaware — Wilmington, First Church.

District of Columbia—Joint reports received from: Washington, First, Second, Third and Fourth Churches.

Florida—DeLand, First Church; Hollywood, First Church; Jacksonville, First Church; Miami, First Church; Orlando, First Church; St. Augustine, Society; Tampa, First Church.

Georgia — Atlanta, First Church; Brunswick, Society.

Illinois—Arlington Heights, Society; Bloomington, First Church; Champaign, First Church; Chicago, Tenth Church; DeKalb, First Church; Glencoe, First Church; Glenellyn, First Church; Joliet, First Church; Oak Park, First Church; Quincy, First Church; Riverside, First Church; Rock Island—First Church.

Indiana—Fort Wayne, First Church; Indianapolis, First Church, Third Church; Kokomo, First Church; La Porte, First Church; Muncie, First Church; Richmond, First Church; Terre Haute, First Church.

Hawaii—Joint letter from: Honolulu, First Church; Schofield Barracks, Society; Hilo, Society.

Iowa—Clinton, First Church; Davenport, First Church, Second Church; Keokuk, First Church; Sioux City, First and Second Churches; Waterloo, First Church.

Kansas—Kansas City, First Church; Topeka, First Church.

Kentucky—Louisville, First Church.

Louisiana—New Orleans, First and Third Churches; Shreveport, First Church.

Maine—Auburn and Lewiston, First Church; Gardiner, First Church.

Maryland—Baltimore, First, Second and Third Churches.

Massachusetts—Boston, Second and Third Churches and Society at Symmons College; Braintree, First Church; Fitchburg, First Church; Hingham, First Church; Quincy, First Church; Rockland, First Church; Sharon, First Church; Winchester, First Church; Worcester, First and Second Churches.

Michigan — Birmingham, First Church; Grand Rapids, First and Second Churches; Muskegon, First Church; Sault Ste. Marie, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Detroit, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Churches.

Minnesota—Duluth, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Minneapolis, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Churches; and Societies of Excelsior and the University of Minnesota; St. Paul, First and Second Churches of St. Paul and First Church, Stillwater, and First Church, White Bear Lake.

Mississippi—Gulfport, First Church; Jackson, First Church; Meridian, Second Church.

Missouri—Joplin, First Church; St. Louis, Third Church and Society at Washington University; Springfield, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Kansas City, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Churches.

Montana—Glendive, Society; Lewistown, First Church.

Nebraska — North Platte, First Church.

New Hampshire—Manchester, First Church.

New Jersey—Burlington, Society; East Orange, First Church; Elizabeth, First Church; Haddonfield, First Church; Haddon Heights, First Church; Hoboken, First Church; Jersey City, First Church; Keyport, Society; Montclair, First Church; Morristown, First Church; Newark, First Church; Passaic, First Church; Pitman, First Church; Plainfield, First Church; Ridgefield Park, First Church; Sewaren, First Church; Summit, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Atlantic City, First and Second Churches.

New York—Baldwin, First Church; Bay Shore, First Church; Buffalo, First and Third Churches; Catskill, First Church; Great Neck, First Church; Hempstead, First Church; Mamaroneck, First Church; Mount Vernon, First Church; New York City, Ninth Church; Nyack, First Church; Patchogue, First Church; Port Chester, First Church; Rochester, First, Second and Third Churches; Rockville Center, First Church; Troy, First Church; Yonkers, Third Church.

Joint report received from: Yonkers, First and Second Churches.

North Carolina — Asheville, First Church; New Bern, First Church.

North Dakota—Fargo, First Church.

Ohio—Akron, First and Second Churches; Bedford, First Church; Dayton, First and Second Churches; Lakewood, First Church; Mansfield, First Church; Springfield, First Church; Youngstown, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Cincinnati, First and Second Churches, and First Church, Norwood. Cleveland, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Churches; First Churches of Lakewood and Cleveland Heights and Society at Fairview.

Oklahoma — Muskogee, First Church; Ponca City, First Church.

Joint report received from: Oklahoma City, First and Second Churches.

Oregon—Astoria, First Church; Eugene, First Church; Pendleton, First Church; Portland, First, Second, Sixth and Eighth Churches.

Pennsylvania — Ardmore, First Church; Elkins Park, First Church; Erie, First Church; Glenside, First Church; Phoenixville, Society; Reading, First Church; Union Town, Society; Wilkes-Barre, First Church; Williamsport, First Church; York, Second Church.

Joint reports received from: Philadelphia—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Churches. Pittsburgh—First, Second, Third, Fourth Churches.

South Carolina—Charleston, First Church; Columbia, First Church; Greenville, First Church.

Tennessee — Memphis, First and Second Churches; Nashville, Second Church.

West Virginia—Clarksburg, First Church; Huntington, First Church; Morgantown, First Church.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee, First, Second, and Fourth Churches; Racine, First Church; Superior, First Church.

Texas — Corpus Christi, First Church; Dallas, First, Second and Third Churches; Fort Worth, First and Second Churches; Gainesville, First Church; Marshall, First Church; McAllen, First Church; Paris, First Church; Sherman, First Church.

Virginia—Norfolk, First Church; Richmond, First Church.

Washington — Cashmere, Society; Kirkland, First Church; Pasco, Society; Spokane, First Church; Tacoma, First, Third, and Fourth Churches.

Joint reports received from: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Churches and Society, Seattle.

A brief period was devoted to remarks from members, who stated their names and the branch churches with which they are affiliated, and gave testimony of the year's activities of those branches.

The Directors of The Mother Church, in behalf of this Meeting and The Mother Church and its branches, acknowledge with gratitude and thanksgiving these loving messages from the branch organizations, evidencing the steady growth and unity of the Christian Science Movement.

The meeting was closed with the singing of the "Doxology."

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The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System.
"CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain."
"NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH"; when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"2-": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 9

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Dinner music. 6.

The Virtuosos (National Dairy—WEAF Chain to WOW Omaha). New classical program of the highest order by concert orchestra under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, first cellist of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr. Wallenstein was brought from the Chicago Symphony at the express request of Toscanini, if you wish to know how Mr. Wallenstein is rated. Also guest soloist. 8:30.

Eddy Brown, violinist; WOR Salon Orchestra (WOR). Viennese program. 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WRC, Washington). Suite, Po Ling and Ming Toy (Priml): selections, "Tales of Hoffman" (Offenbach). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; Mildred Bailey, contralto; Jack Fulton, tenor; Jesters Trio (Allied—WJZ—T). Half hour. 8.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees and his orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T). Popular review. 9:30.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). New fifteen minute period. 10.

Helen Nugent, contralto; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen talk; orchestra (Paramount—CBS—T). 10:30.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 12.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, songs and dialogue; instrumental trio (United States Rubber—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Irish program. 8.

Boswell Sisters, vocal trio (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 8:30.

Little Jack Little (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 11:15.

Roy Smeck, "Wizard of the Strings" (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 11:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"A Good Car for the Money" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo). Socony-land period. 7:30.

"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9:30.

"The Life of Joan of Arc" (WJZ Chain to WJR, Detroit). Last episode in series of four, with Margaret Anglin in cast. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Fred Hufsmith, tenor; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). Ballads and popular review. 9.

Transoceanic Program

Verdi's "La Traviata" (CBS). Second transmission from Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Rosa Ponselle heard as "Violetta." 3:15.

Ryder Cup Team (WEAF—T). Talk from London by the members of golf team on the eve of their departure to the United States to play at Scioto Country Club, Columbus, O. 6:45.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Personal interviews by Edwin A. Alger. 6:30.

Sir John Reith, Director-General of British Broadcasting Corporation (CBS—T). Speaking from WBBM, Chicago, following presentation of medal for distinguished contribution to the radio art, by the Columbia Broadcasting System. 8:15.

Organ

"Dream Pictures" (WJZ—T). Classical program by Archer Gibson. 11:30.

Recorded Program

Chronicles (Chevrolet—single stations). The strange adventure of a Russian girl member of the famous women's regiment in the World War.

Characteristic Music

Lure of the Tropics (WEAF—T). Latin-American music by soloist, chorus and orchestra. 7:05.

Daytime Programs

The Pilgrims, mixed sextet (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a. m.

Golden Gems (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra. 10:30 a. m.

United States Army Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 11:30 a. m.

"Adult Education" (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, speaking before the graduating class of Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y. 11:45 a. m.

On Wings of Song (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Hour by string trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Talks and music. 1:30.

Music in the Air (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Piano lessons under the direction of Dr. Osborne McConathy. 3.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Hour of feminine interest. 3.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 4.

"Sidelights on Joseph Stalin, Soviet Russia's 'Man of Steel'" (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Isaac Don Levine, authority on Russia, in the "Voices" program. 4:45.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Clarence Hayes, tenor; Coquettes, female trio; orchestra, from San Francisco. 5.

What Happened to Jane (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bob Emery's Lighthouse and coast guard news.
5:30 The Danceonians.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Pussieman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 The Bostonians.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians.
7:00 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 The Bostonians.
7:45 The Tonalones.
8:00 NBC, "How's Business?" Merle Thorpe.
8:15 Weber and Fields.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, Zinaida Nicolina, Russian soprano; Adia Kuznetzoff, Russian basso; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: "The Missing Three Quarter."
10:30 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers; Vaughn DeLeath, contralto.
10:45 NBC, Simonis Program; popular soloists; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; news.
11:15 NBC, Gene Austin, "Good Scout of Radio."
11:30 NBC, Lido Country Club Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Concert program.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Bill Billiet.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch: "The Baseball Game"; Lou Gehrig of New York Yankees, guest speaker.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; violin and harp.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "The Broadwater Hotel."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:15 Radio Billboard; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:24 "Show Tunes"; organ.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Jean Beaudine; time.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber shop quartet.
8:30 Radio party to Marion Nixon.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Bakers' Trio; Brad Brown; Billy Artz's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "A Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; style radiogram; Max Smollen's orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 Baseball news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 Emory Daugherty's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, George Olsen and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:15 Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Popular vocal and piano.
5:55 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor iVews the News."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Murray von Hochberg's Orchestra.
7:30 WHDH Evening Musicale.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Art Gillham, songs.
5:15 CBS, Gypsy Music Makers.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 CBS, Roy Welch and his orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 Powers Trio.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum.
7:45 Bay State Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Lew Tobin and his orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto; New York Symphony Orchestra.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Program from Braves Field.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Pavilion Royal Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Pelham Heath Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Ranny Weeks, songs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osborne McConathy, director.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "La Traviata," from Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

UNIONISTS FOR INDEPENDENCE

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 8—The Unionist Party, until two years ago the most powerful in the island, today adopted a policy of complete independence for Porto Rico and declared for the establishment of a republic. Its resolution charged the American Government in the island was a failure.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

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Mrs. Laura V. Beach, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Mrs. Harriet F. Young, Philadelphia,

STRAWN HOLDS WORLD CHAMBER DID MUCH GOOD

La Salle County Centennial Celebration at Ottawa Comes to Close

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ill., June 8—A defense of the International Chamber of Commerce for failing to devise a panacea for world depression at its recent session was made by Silas H. Strawn of Chicago in an address during the La Salle County centennial celebration which ended yesterday.

Mr. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is a native of La Salle County and was a guest of honor at the historical celebration. He also discussed the possibility that Russia may soon become a strong, but unequal, competitor in the world's markets, and urged cooperative individual effort, instead of governmental action and perhaps doles, to lift the country out of the economic morass.

Declaring there is "no greater agency for world peace and prosperity" today than the international chamber, the Chicagoan also said: "In every congress of the international chamber there are present as many different ideas on economic, industrial and financial questions as there are countries represented. Each representative is more or less influenced by the political situation in his country or by his own economic ideas. But out of all the discussion it is exceedingly difficult to come to an accord upon a general plan.

"The fact is, however, that much good always comes out of these international congresses because the delegates from each country come to understood the viewpoint of the others respecting questions of international concern and all leave the conference with the determination to work assiduously in the solution of those problems that affect the welfare and happiness of every country."

Mr. Strawn declared it high time that business and financial leaders in the United States fully realize that the nation is not only drifting but "being precipitated by the ambition of political adventurers" into greater difficulties. He asked if this may not be the time to devote effort to alleviating and perhaps averting recurring depressions and unemployment. He urged that the nation come to the relief of the unfortunate in the present situation with the same alacrity that the public responds to Red Cross appeals in other national emergencies.

"I do not regard contributions to the unemployed in this crisis as charitable gifts," he said. "They are the premiums which we pay on insurance against the alarming growth of social unrest.

"Unless this mental attitude of unrest and tendency to attempt to relieve all of our social evils by legislation is courageously met and firmly dealt with, I warn you it will be a day of eternal remorse when we come to a realization of the fact that we have drifted into the same melancholy social condition as that which obtains in some other countries of the world."

He said the dole and insurance systems of Germany and Great Britain are "temporarily palliative but ultimately will make a bad situation infinitely worse."

Since "the great mass of our citizens receive higher wages and enjoy a higher standard of living than any other people in the world," Mr. Strawn said the talk about a "few rich owning the country or failing to do their duty as citizens" is slander.

COMPARISON SHOWS 'OLD DAYS' WORSE IN USE OF LIQUOR

(Continued from Page 1)

to step outside his home without running into one. Saloons were never like that.

How Many Speakeasies?

Perhaps a little common sense, plus an equal amount of history, will throw some light on this much-talked-of subject. Let the common sense come first—to wit: If you are an average, everyday sort of person, and not a wet statistician, take an afternoon stroll some sunshiny day around your town or city. How many speakeasies do you pass? Where are they located? How could you tell they were there? How many individuals, somewhat the worse for wear, do you see coming out? Be sure to count every one.

The answers to these questions will be rather monotonous. True, in some localities in a few of our large cities, and in a few more of our thriving towns, certain houses or business rooms will look suspicious. Swinging doors may still be pushed open; trucks with familiar-looking loads be drawn up in a side alley; a group of men may be seen idling about, plainly with no business ambitions; a drunken man may be noticed as he is put into a taxi. But when and how often are such sights discernible? Not more than a few times a year, at the most, by the average individual.

Now, suppose we glance for a moment at the neighborhood around Hull House, in Chicago, going back some 20 years. In one square mile, there were 400 saloons, all of them plainly visible. Drunken men, and women, too, could be seen at almost any hour, staggering homeward.

A student at the University of Chicago said not long ago that she was taking a walk down Halsted Street one afternoon in the preprohibition days and was frightened several times in the course of only a few blocks by the rough-looking men she met, some plainly under the influence of liquor. She has frequently been through these neighborhoods in the last few years and says that the change is a radical one. Instead of saloons swarming in every block, groceries, markets, drug stores and other legitimate businesses have intrenched themselves.

Just what does this signify in relation to young people? To many of the most noted social workers of the country, the significance is clear—remove the outward signs of liquor and immorality and these conditions are greatly lessened in actual living.

Cause of Delinquency

To illustrate, in practically every study of delinquent children and adults, of poverty and of crime, a large percentage of the cases are directly or indirectly traced to that old enemy, intoxicating liquor. In "The Delinquent Child and the Home," the authors state, "In a considerable number of cases, destitution had come because the father had deserted the family, or because he was a drunken loafer in the class of 'won't works.'" And again, "The neighborhood was frequently poor and congested, offering temptation in the form of low theaters and saloons. . . ."

Jane Addams, who has had 40 years' experience in dealing with the poor and working classes in Chicago, speaks in several of her books of the menacing dance hall, which existed before prohibition, with its continuous sale of drinks during intermissions between dances. "All dances," she says (in her "Second Twenty Years at Hull House") "given either by the proprietor of a hall or by a club or association which hired the space, depended upon the sale of liquor to pay the expenses of rent and music. Whether these dances were political or merely social, they therefore urged drinks upon their own members and even more insistently upon strangers."

The Juvenile Protective Association, which has made many surveys of conditions in Chicago and surrounding towns, both before prohibition and since, describes in detail conditions at the dance halls. In 1911 this association reported an investigation of 328 public dance halls, stating that 86,000 people were to be found in them on Saturday evenings, the majority being boys and girls between 14 and 18. Most of the dance halls, it declared, existed for the sale of liquor, with dancing of secondary importance.

Much Drinking in Dance Halls

In the few halls where liquor was not sold, return checks were given the dancers, so that they might take advantage of neighboring saloons. By midnight, the report says, practically all of the boys showed signs of intoxication.

In the case of fancy dress and masquerade balls, conditions were found to be even worse, the masks apparently giving the dancers encouragement to act more freely than they would ordinarily do. Frequently prizes of a dozen bottles of wine, for girls, or a barrel of beer, for a boy or man, were given, and in one instance the investigator found that $100 had been offered by the proprietor to the girl who had credit for the most drinks at the end of a month.

This and other disclosures, from the Illinois Vice Commission, the Committee of Fifteen, and other investigations, show that the mothers of 20 years ago had plenty to worry them. That the situation of today is far better is attested by almost every social service agency.

Miss Addams says, in commenting on dance halls of the present ("Second Twenty Years at Hull House"): "Thus, under prohibition, the large commercial dance halls in Chicago have come to be well chaperoned, with a standard of conduct enforced by the dance hall managers themselves. Every boy and man who pays an entrance fee is examined by an officer for a flask; if a flask is found, it is taken away from him, and in his presence the contents are poured down the sewer. At one of the large dance halls a few months ago, in one evening, out of 4500 persons examined, only three were found carrying flasks. Such a regulation, of course, would have been impossible unless the entire liquor business had been made illegal."

A very different judgment, this, from those offered freely by our wet agitators, but it is backed up by opinions of a large percentage of high school and college heads, who have testified many times to the character of the young people they teach. Drinking among youths is not only much less than in preprohibition days, they assert, but is rapidly decreasing every year.

MELLON HONORED BY ST. LAWRENCE

CANTON, N. Y. June 8 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, today received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at St. Lawrence University's 69th annual commencement exercises. Others honored were: Richard B. Mellon, brother of the Secretary, LL. D.; Clarence Mott Woolley, chairman of the Board of the American Radiator Corporation and trustee of the university, LL. D.; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York, D. D.

The University's new $600,000 dormitory, made possible by the gifts of Andrew W. Mellon, Richard Mellon, the late George P. Baker and Owen D. Young, also was dedicated.

GIBBS TO BECOME AMERICAN CITIZEN

LAKEVILLE, Mass., June 8 (AP)—Arthur Hamilton Gibbs, widely known author and a brother of Sir Philip Gibbs, war correspondent, will become a citizen of the United States June 29, at a naturalization session of the Superior Court at Plymouth.

Mr. Gibbs is a native of Whiteleaf, Eng. He is the author of "Soundings," "Labels," "Chances," "Harness," and other post-war novels. During much of the last 12 years he has resided here.

ALL JOBS FILLED AT HOOVER DAM

RENO, Nev., June 8 (AP)—Unemployed labor in the East is being falsely informed that jobs are available at Hoover Dam, Archie L. Cross, State Director of Employment, said yesterday. Cross said one advertisement advised that applications for work could be made for $1. There now are 3800 applications for jobs on the dam, and 1200 men are awaiting a chance to begin work, it was explained.

Astronomy Made a Pleasure

Observatory at Elm Place Grammar School, Highland Park, Ill. Underwood

School Pupils Study the Stars Through Their Own Telescope

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill.—The Elm Place Grammar School in this Chicago suburb has started something which is literally opening the eyes of children for miles around—a course in star gazing, for which the school has its own new observatory, bought and completely paid for by the students themselves. When the Elm Place children are not using it, children from other schools along the North Shore are invited to come in and take a squint at the stars.

The Elm Place school, according to its superintendent, Jesse L. Smith, is the only public grammar school in the Chicago district, and probably the only elementary school in the country, with its own astronomical observatory. In fact, Mr. Smith said, the Elm Place school has been studying the stars for a quarter of a century or more, and its faculty members feel that this branch of study is neglected in the average curriculum.

It all came about through the efforts of one of the teachers, Miss Ellen M. Quiney, who in 1905, as part of a geography course, began teaching about the stars. The children, she said, became so interested when she told them they were living in the skies, that she asked permission to organize a regular course in astronomy, and this developed into a general course which all of the upper grade students take twice a week.

For some time Miss Guiney took her children, as she calls them, down to the Dearborn Observatory at Northwestern University in Evanston, and these visits spurred them on to begin saving for their own telescope. That was six years ago. Today they have a splendid observatory on the school roof with a revolving dome, equipped with a six-inch refracting telescope made by Alvin Clark, builder of the Yerkes Observatory telescope at Williams Bay, Wis. The whole thing cost $2500, and was built without a penny of expense to the school authorities.

Five nights a week the school is open, and Miss Guiney calls the children in groups of 12 or 15 for the star-gazing periods. Four other members of the faculty have been trained to assist her in this work.

Both Miss Guiney and Mr. Smith, when interviewed, were overflowing with enthusiasm about the interest the children were showing in their new observatory. They said they thought the Boy Scout movement had done a great deal toward arousing interest in the stars.

They both stressed that it was not necessary to have an observatory to study the stars. That, they said, is only an added luxury, and makes it a little more interesting.

Men Seen Turning Back to Classics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Chester H. Rowell, publicist and regent of the University of California, prophesied a revival of classical education at a joint meeting of the California Association for Adult Education and the Pacific Southwest Academy at Occidental College.

"Modern leisure has created a problem that can only be met by a return to the best and most fundamental elements of our civilization," Dr. Rowell said. "Men soon become surfeited with pleasures of a superficial or trivial nature, no matter how attractive they may appear at first.

"People of much leisure have always known this, but for ages they were only a handful; the vast majority of men were contented with orgies because they had too little leisure. Now, whole nations are faced with ample and growing leisure, and they will have to be trained to appreciate the lasting and beautiful things of the world if they are to be happy."

Sound Films Urged As Aid to Justice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEORIA, Ill.—A proposal that sound film records be made of appealable criminal cases for better guidance of the State Supreme Court in arriving at its final decisions was made to the Illinois State Bar Association, at its annual meeting here recently, by Dean E. T. Lee of the John Marshall Law School of Chicago.

In supporting his proposal, Mr. Lee said that courts of review with only an expressionless printed record before them are without a real picture of the trial. It would be invaluable to them, he declared, if they could note the appearance of the witnesses on the stand, the inflections of their voices, their quickness to respond to questions, their hesitation, their embarrassment under fire.

Amos C. Miller of Chicago was elected president of the bar association for the ensuing year.

STATE PARK OPENED IN PENNSYLVANIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JEANNETTE, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania now has a new state park of 130 acres, on the site of Bushy Run battlefield, 27 miles east of Pittsburgh. For years efforts to mark the site appropriately failed. In 1918 the 70,000 school children of Westmoreland County, by penny subscriptions, furnished $726 to purchase a small tract of land near the hilltop. Eventually the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania appropriated $40,000, and now a 130-acre park has been developed.

COLUMBIA TEACHER PLANS EXCHANGES

WASHINGTON, June 6 (By U. P.)—Dr. Stephen Duggan, professor at Columbia University and director of the International Institute of Education, plans to depart some time this month for an extended tour through Latin-American countries to discuss the exchange of students with South American republics.

Dr. Duggan will visit Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil. His itinerary is being arranged by the Pan American Union here.

Production Balance Urged in California To Meet Oil Crisis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 8—Rigid curtailment, proration and balancing of production with consumption are recommended as the only solution for the demoralization of the petroleum industry in California, in a report made public here today by the California Oil Survey Committee.

The committee, recently organized to study the State's oil industry, with a view to finding a remedy for its depressed condition, consisted of Mark L. Requa, chairman, a close friend of President Hoover; A. C. Balch, of Los Angeles; R. N. Bishop and H. H. Fair, of San Francisco; and L. D. Ricketts, of Pasadena, Calif.

In its findings the committee asserted that the ills of the industry were due primarily to overproduction of crude oil. Existing wells can produce twice as much oil as can be consumed, the report declared. Drillings have been carried on, it asserts, "with total disregard of consuming ability."

"This has resulted," it finds, "in the accumulation of excessive stocks of crude oil and refined petroleum products. As a result, price demoralization has ensued to a point where existing prices are obviously irrationally low. It is clear to the committee that these conditions are detrimental alike to the Government, the public and the petroleum industry. The Government is losing large sums of money in taxes and the industry is operating at a loss. Unless corrected, this will inevitably detrimentally affect all employees and the public as well."

Individually the petroleum leaders fully realize the menace of the present situation, the report declares. Collectively, however, they have hesitated to act because of the antitrust laws, it is pointed out. State legislation relieving the industry of these handicaps is specifically recommended by the committee.

Survey Shows Great Advance in Air By Brazil Within the Last Four Years

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 6, (By U. P.)—A survey of commercial air traffic in Brazil made by the United Press reveals a tremendous increase in flying mileage and equipment since the establishment of the first air line in 1927.

The survey showed that there are now four air lines operating in Brazil; one French, one North American and two national. The last two, however, are financed by German capital and interests.

The first air line to be established was the French Compagnie Generale Aeropostale, connecting Europe and South America through Africa. Its main trunk line is 3617 miles in length from Toulouse, France, over Northern Africa to Dakar, Senegal, then across the Atlantic to Natal, Brazil, down to Buenos Aires and from there over the Andes to Santiago, Chile.

The trip across the southern Atlantic is made by fast mail boats, known to the Brazilians as "Avisos"; but they are soon to be substituted by hydroplanes of a new type, specially built for this purpose and which have just been tried out at the Bay of Biscay.

The "Aeropostal," as it is usually referred to, carries only mail and has one weekly departure and arrival.

The air line connecting the United States with the countries of the eastern coast of South America is the Pan American Airways, Inc., operating from Florida. Its eastern South American line goes all the way down the east coast to Buenos Aires.

From Miami, Fla., to Belem, Brazil, the company operates as the Pan American Airways Line, Inc., but when in Brazilian territory it takes the name of the Panair do Brasil S. A. From Belem, Para state, to Santos, Sao Paulo state, it has an extension of 2785 miles.

The Panair do Brasil has one weekly departure and arrival, and carries mail, passenger and freight service.

The principal national air line is the Syndicato Condor Limitada—Condor Syndicate—financed by German capital. It is operated on a weekly mail, passenger and freight schedule between Natal and Rio de Janeiro and a biweekly similar service between Rio and Porto Alegre.

The length of this line from Natal to Porto Alegre is 2626 miles. The Condor also operates a similar weekly service between Corumba and Cuyaba, both cities in Matto Grosso state in Brazilian hinterland. The Corumba-Cuyaba line is 269 miles long, the trip being made over a dense jungle.

The other national airway is the Empreza de Viacao Aerea Rio Grandense, better known as the "Varig," operating a bi-weekly passenger mail and freight service between Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul state, and Rio Grande, on the Lake dos Patos.

ARGENTINE OFFICERS TRAINED AS DIVERS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 8 (By U. P.)—Lieuts. Oscar J. Rumbo and Horacio Howard of the Argentine Navy returned here yesterday from the United States, where they spent several years taking special training in deep diving at the Washington Naval Arsenal school.

Naval authorities are making preparations for the arrival soon of the three submarines recently built for the Government at Spezzia, Italy. The submersibles will be the first ever owned by the Argentine Navy.

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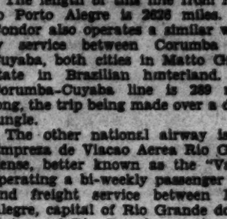
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WORLD W. C. T. U. ASKS ACTION ON PEACE DEMANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

for tuition of children; in Denmark a day of peace; in Finland a league of peace festival. A trip of 200 Swedish communities to make peace speeches was partially made possible by grants from the Government.

Support Pledged

Peace also has been recognized in the general resolutions passed by the convention, pledging the members of the organization "to do everything in their power to arouse public opinion in their respective countries so as to secure through the World Disarmament Conference immediate and substantial reduction of armies, navies, and air forces of the world and the acceptance by all countries of the principle of budgetary limitation."

The pasage of the resolutions carried with it indorsement of total abstinence, prohibition, a single high moral standard, restriction of "habit-forming" drugs, increase in the number of policewomen, education for citizenship, and protection of nationality rights of married women.

A forum on methods of dealing with alcoholic beverages showed unmistakable preference for prohibition both on the part of the audience and the speakers.

Ralph O. Brewster, former Governer of Maine, who defended prohibition, declared that "a great nation has set its hand to the plow and it has never yet turned back."

"Prohibition," he declared, "is morally and eternally right and in the not too distant future it will be demonstrated that it is economically imperative."

Pleas for the return of liquor to restore prosperity and threats of secession over light wines and beers have ceased, Mr. Brewster stated. "The world sobers off in periods of stress," he added. "Mankind comes to grips with fundamental truths. The frothy vaporings of our recent economic joyride revert to their native nothingness. Realities are now in the saddle and the world prepares again to go ahead on the true track. In the world reconstruction of the next decade there will be no place for groggy heads. That nation will lead the vanguard that is most efficient in all ways. In the United States we are still dedicated to the proposition that we all alike share power. Prohibition is therefore a measure of self-control.

Old Methods Changing

Mr. Brewster called upon the organization to recognize that it is dealing with a problem of major significance, engaging the attention of the greatest thinkers of the world, that old methods must give way to changing times, and that the friends of temperance must set themselves to the task of making more important news, than its enemies. He counseled the women to display tolerance in their campaign and not to be summoned down from the high walls of their great task by petty bickerings and differences with other advocates of total abstinence.

"Government control is tending to make a nation of drinkers," declared Dr. A. J. Irwin, general secretary of the Prohibition Union of Canada.

"It is as impossible to release $1,000,000 worth of liquor per week, as is the case in Ontario and attempt to control the results, as it would be for a man to stand on the brink of Niagara Falls and attempt to stem the torrent with a teacup."

Because the Government licenses the manufacturer of liquor and the provincial legislatures regulate its sale, it has not been possible for any province to enact a complete regulatory law, he said. He charged that the leaving intact of a powerful commercial liquor interest in the body politic has not only encouraged bootlegging but has "led to the attempt to corrupt public life."

"Sworn testimony given before the royal commission on customs and excise," Dr. Irwin said, "has made it clear that the distillery has contributed, contrary to the laws of the land, sums of money reaching into hundreds of thousands of dollars to fight prohibition."

Bootlegger Still Active

He asserted that experience with Government control has brought disillusionment with the promises made for it, that under the guise of beer parlors the essentials of the bar have returned, and that numerous discoveries of stills and extreme purchases under liquor permits prove that the bootlegger still is in Canada with the Government control stores as one of his chief sources of supply.

In 1920 there were four distilleries and 57 breweries in the dominion, he said, nd now there are 28 distilleries and 86 breweries. In 1928 the joint capitalization of the liquor interests was $49,267,442, and now it is $128,327,789 with a tremendous increase in production and importation. The drink bill in the dominion last year was $193,620,674, an amount nearly four times the wholesale value of the boot and shoe trade, practically equal to the total output of the flour and grist mills and $9,000,000 more than the total cost of all expenditure by the Provincial Government in the nine provinces, he pointed out.

Although under government control arrests for drunkenness are only made for violence or helplessness, according to Dr. Irwin, the arrests rose from 25,048 in 1922 to 38,800 in 1929, and the convictions for all indictable offenses were increased from 15,720 in 1922 to 24,097 in 1929.

The driving of liquor into the homes, Dr. Irwin said, has resulted in making drinking appear a legal and tolerable thing, has exercised great pressure upon youth to drink at social gatherings, and has made it difficult to estimate the results upon the people.

Dissatisfaction with the Pratt system of liquor control in Sweden was expressed by Miss Maria Sandstrom, the only woman member of the government commission charged with investigating the law.

Swedish Plan Unsatisfactory

"It is the unanimous opinion of the friends of temperance in Sweden that in many ways it has been rather unsatisfactory," Miss Sandstrom said. She charged that it has "popularized" drinking by making the possession of a pass book an indication of being a good citizen, since those who "cannot take care of themselves in the use of alcoholic beverages are prohibited from purchasing the books."

Because those who are most addicted to drinking are unable to buy legally, she said, a widespread smuggling has become prevalent as well as unlawful sales of pass books and home-distilling.

"Under the Bratt system," said Miss Sandstrom, "many persons who never previously had intoxicating liquors in their homes except for use on special occasions now purchase regularly the amount which the law allows them, such purchases being considered a sort of privilege. The consumption of alcoholic beverages has increased steadily since 1922, the consumption of wine has more than doubled, and the consumption of ale has increased one-third."

The decrease in the number of cases of illness laid to alcohol which generally is attributed to the Bratt system may, in the opinion of Miss Sandstrom, be due to the fact that the law providing for the care of individual alcoholics came into operation at the same time as the Bratt system. The record for a single person has been as high as 42 arrests a year, she said. Under the law providing for individual care such persons may be interned, thereby decreasing the total of arrests for the year, but not necessarily indicating a drop in the number of those desiring alcohol.

Members of the organization spoke in 70 Toronto churches at the Sunday services.

Report of Wickersham Board Exposes Prosecutors' Power

(Continued from Page 1)

the public has jealously limited the jurisdiction and authority of the trial judge, while practically unrealised, the authority of the prosecutor has grown.

The city criminal prosecutor can throw out cases at almost any stage leading up to trial at present, the commission declares.

As to this power to dismiss criminal cases "without trial and without review, on grounds nowhere recorded and quite unascertainable," the commission declares it makes "the prosecutor the real arbiter of what laws shall be enforced and against whom, while the attention of the public is drawn rather to the small percentage of offenders who go through the courts."

The prosecutor's office, the report says, is far more responsible for ineffectiveness of justice than is the jury, or the so-called "technicality," which, it is pointed out, have been made points of attack for popular criticism of the law. Because of its key position the report points out, the prosecutor's office is the prize of politics, often corrupt.

Specific recommendations by the commission follow:

What Is Recommended

"1. Elimination, so far as may be possible in our system of government, of political considerations in the selection and appointment of federal district attorneys and prosecuting officers and of appointments based upon political activity or service.

"2. Better provision for the selection and tenure of prosecutors in the States, and especially for the organization, personnel, tenure, and compensation of the staff of the prosecutor's office.

"3. Such an organization of the legal profession in each State as shall insure competency, character and discipline among those who are engaged in the criminal courts.

"4. A systematized control of prosecutions in each State under a director of public prosecutions or some equivalent official with secure tenure and concentrated and defined responsibility.

"5. Provisions for legal interrogation of accused persons under suitable safeguards."

State systems of prosecution are much less satisfactory than the federal system, the commission says. Of the state and city prosecutor, the commission says:

"In every way he has much more power over the administration of criminal justice than the judges, with much less public appreciation of his power. We have been jealous of the power of the trial judge, but careless of the continual growth of power in the prosecuting attorney. His office is the pivot on which the administration of criminal justice in the states turns."

Weak Spots in System

Summing up the features which chiefly make "present-day criminal justice in the states ineffective," the commission states:

"Want of adequate system and organization in the office of the average prosecutor, decentralization of prosecution whereas law and order have come to be of much more than local concern, diffusion of responsibility, the intimate relation of prosecution to politics, and in many jurisdictions no provision for a prosecutor commensurate with the task of prosecution under the conditions of today."

The states need, the commission says, "a well-organized prosecuting staff with permament tenure, subject to central control, and under defined responsibility." Under such a system the close connection between corrupt local political organizations and criminal organizations cannot go far.

"Hence it is vital," the commission continues, "to a combination of corrupt politics and organised crime, to control the prosecutor's office, or if that cannot be done, to render its activities nugatory. Thus the prosecutor's office, with its enormous power, its freedom from central control, and its ill-defined responsibility, is a great political prize. Under the political conditions which obtain in large cities, except for occasional outbursts of popular indignation, prosecutors are likely to be selected with reference to the exigencies of political organizations rather than with reference to the tasks of law enforcement.

"The system of prosecutors elected for short terms, with assistants chosen on the basis of political patronage, with no assured tenure, yet charged with wide, undefined powers, is ideally adapted to misgovernment."

Direct primaries in the big cities have had "a noticeably bad effect" on the caliber of prosecutors, the commission says.

Because his office is elective, the prosecutor is tempted to adopt a perfunctory routine for ordinary cases and seek publicity in the sensational cases. What is needed, the commission argues, is "control over prosecutions by a central responsible office, beyond the reach of local politics, analogous to what obtains in the federal system."

Where Chief Leak Is

The commission's report repeatedly emphasizes the importance of the prosecutor's power to throw out cases. The report also demolishes popular misconceptions regarding jury trials. One declaration, backed by figures, is that American juries actually acquit fewer defendants than do British juries, while their percentage of convictions is higher.

On the other hand, a vastly larger number of defendants accused of felonies are freed in American courts before they ever come before a jury. The chief "leak," it is declared, is the prosecutor's office.

The commission does not indicate that there is any quick remedy for existing conditions, nor does it urge that the prosecutor be completely shorn of his wide discretionary powers. The commission likewise takes up the subject of establishing "public defenders." While such an office might effect economies, the commission makes no positive recommendation.

As to the grand jury, however, the commission expresses the view that it is an outworn piece of judicial mechanism, which hampers modern justice, and that it should be scrapped, save in investigation of widespread conspiracies. The commission also directs sympathetic attention to the increasing waivers of jury trial in criminal cases.

Mr. Bettman, in his detailed survey of past crime commission reports, devotes attention to typical histories of criminal careers, some of these taken from the forthcoming Boston Crime Survey, being prepared by the Boston Law School. The records show cases of offenders arrested again and again, and frequently dismissed without action by the courts. Habitual offenders, Mr. Bettman concludes, characteristically commit their first delinquencies in childhood and youth, and that a program of prevention accordingly must be directed to handling the child offender.

Minor Courts Loom Large

Lawless activity, Mr. Bettman concludes, tends to be progressive in the individual proceeding from lesser to graver crimes. The community's failure to grapple with the crime problem, he declares, is not that it does not discover these offenders—but that it does not deal with them adequately after discovery. His figures show instances of criminals loosed on the streets, time after time, in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, although their proclivities had been incontrovertibly demonstrated.

For this reason Mr. Bettman concludes that so-called "minor" courts are really major courts in importance, and that they are the first, and could be the most important, line of defense in dealing with the nation's crime problem.

The municipal and police courts, because they deal with juvenile and minor cases, Mr. Bettman declares, must be given the prestige required to enable them to use their preventative powers. He recommends individualised treatment for offenders and declares the great need is for better organization in sentencing or treatment tribunals.

Responsibility of the bar for frequent failures in criminal justice is emphasized by the commission, and in this connection prohibition cases are used as an illustration. "Practice in urban criminal courts is chiefly in the hands of a lower stratum of the profession and of politician-lawyers," the commission says.

Lawyers as Connivers

The growth of these "political legal advisers," the commission continues, is accompanied by the effort to "advise law-breakers how to operate successfully. This has been shown in particular in connection with the national prohibition act.

"Our attention has been called in several connections to the humiliating spectacle of members of the bar giving advice and counsel to organized conspiracies to defeat the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is not simply a matter of defending accused persons. Everyone is entitled to a fair trial. But in many places it is manifest that lawyers have been advising those who are not accused how to operate with the least risk, have been procuring and trafficking in permits intended for unlawful purposes, and in other ways have been aiding in the violation of the law."

The commission concludes that definite centralized responsibility must be developed among the legal fraternity, and new checks on legal integrity developed. Thorough-going improvement in this direction will yield "more far reaching results" than any legislative changes in the machinery of prosecutions and procedure of trials, the commission comments. This idea is likewise embodied in the third of its five specific recommendations.

Mr. Bettman proposes individual study of prisoners before sentence, and that scientific tribunals shall play a part in the sentence, treatment or disposition of offenders. There is already a tendency in this direction, it is said, but the great need is that boards of parole and the like should be better organized.

CHIEF SCOUT IN BRISBANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—A great ovation was given to Lord and Lady Baden-Powell by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in the Brisbane Town Hall on their recent visit to the city after an interval of 20 years. Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide, said that one thing that pleased her about Scouts and Guides in Australia was that every child was grinning. She thought that the habit of smiling oneself through difficulties was certainly to be commended.

CO-OPERATIVES READY TO FACE FUTURE UNITED

American Institute Opens to Be Melting Pot for Ideas in Movement

By RAYMOND GILKESON

Associate Editor of the Kansas Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., June 8—The American Institute of Coöperation opened its summer session here today, primed to its major function as a "melting pot" for coöperation ideas.

With more than 100 nationally known agricultural leaders slated to speak, including Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; James C. Stone, chairman, Federal Farm Board, and heads of coöperative groups and farm organizations, the institute convened to tear down faulty construction and build more substantially for the future.

The temper of the opening session indicated that the representatives of 35 states, already numbering close to 2000, have submerged minor differences in favor of that broad viewpoint that will bring coöperation in all of its aspects to be master of itself.

The institute is an educational enterprise incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. This particular organization had its start in 1925 but is the outgrowth of effort in that direction started as early as 1913. This is the seventh summer session. It has come to the heart of the wheat belt in a trying time for agriculture as well as for all business. But the leadership of many states is represented — Washington, California, Oregon, Florida, New England, Minnesota and the great plains area.

Here in Manhattan today, seat of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is a cross section of what agriculture is doing by way of asserting its right to follow its products to the ultimate consumer. The working out of coöperative effort in agriculture already has been felt in many business lines.

In this institute agriculture is girding itself to give the ultimate consumer better quality, better service and fair prices and is returning more net cash to the farmers' pocket. This has meant some business changes in the past; it demands more right now. Agriculture has been the step-son in business too long. The attitude of the institute is that such leadership will be developed that all business will give it an audience.

A common cause has focused national attention to this Kansas College town—the cause of a higher standard of living for all. Charles W. Holman of Washington, secretary of the organization, outlined the timely, wide-awake program.

This includes developments of coöperation prior to and since establishment of the Federal Farm Board; competition among coöperatives; possibilities of adjusting production to demand in dairy products, live stock, grain and cotton; problems of merchandising, financing and risk-bearing; evaluation of the work of the Federal Farm Board; international agricultural competition; United States agricultural surpluses; coöperative marketing of livestock at local points; effect of the truck on local coöperatives and possibilities of controlling trucking; selling livestock on grade; relation of direct marketing to the determination of prices; grain storage and marketing; meeting farmers' insurance needs; differences in marketing, and factors leading to improved quality of dairy products; new merchandising ideas concerning every agricultural product; a poultry marketing program for the mid-West; coöperative buying of gasoline, oil, motorcar accesories and other items.

Men of experience lead the discussions; after that meetings are open for suggestions and general discussion.

URUGUAY TO ADVERTISE

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., June 8 (By U. P.)—President Terra, it was reported Saturday, has decided to take advantage of a clause in the concession granted cable telegraph companies by which the Government is entitled to free transmission of 1500 words monthly. The quota, it was said, will be taken up with propaganda favorable to Uruguay.

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CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
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DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
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EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
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IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
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CANBERRA VOTES NEW FIVE-YEAR SUGAR EMBARGO

States View Price Boost as Needed for White Australia Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The Commonwealth Government has decided to continue for another five years the special protection afforded the sugar industry of Queensland. This protection includes an embargo upon the importation of sugar into Australia and an agreement with the Queensland Government by which the consumers are charged a price much above world parity. It enables the industry to be carried on with white labor as part of the White Australia policy. Special price concessions are made to the fruit processing industry, and to other manufacturers for export of goods containing sugar.

Under the agreement, the retail price of sugar will be 4½d. a pound for the next two years, at the end of which the agreement will be reviewed in the light of the then existing conditions. The sugar industry will make a grant of £315,000 a year to assist the fruit industry which depends largely upon cheap sugar for its prosperity.

The Government has accepted almost in its entirety the majority report of the committee of inquiry, and the recommendation in the minority report that the retail price of sugar be reduced immediately by one farthing a pound has been rejected.

The majority report of the committee of inquiry, on which the decision was based, asserts that the embargo system of protection, in view of the fluctuating values of sugar, affords the best method of insuring a stable price to producers and consumers. It finds that the lack of competitive prices in selling has not imparied the efficiency of the industry.

James H. Scullin, Prime Minister, giving his reasons for the decision, pointed to the present need for retaining the £2,000,000 credit in London derived from exported sugar, the undesirability of increasing unemployment and of throwing probably 120,000 acres out of cultivation, and the fact that practically every other Australian primary industry was also producing and exporting its surplus at less than the domestic price.

The Prime Minister said that if overproduction were eliminated, it would mean a saving of ½d. a pound or about 4s. 7d. a year per head of Australia's population. This extra charge provided employment for 14,000 individuals, and a living for about 60,000 including wives and families. The immediate reduction in the retail price of sugar recommended in the minority report would mean that the industry would lose on the sale of sugar in Australia as well as on the sugar exported.

The Government's decision has caused dissatisfaction in the non-sugar producing southern states, because the sugar agreement means a substantial tax to keep an industry going in a remote section of the Commonwealth.

BRAVE, BUT CAUTIOUS CALLED SCOUTS' RULE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Asked to give a message on the question of safety work for boys and girls of Victoria recently, Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, said in part:

"In the Boy Scouts we teach boys to be brave and not afraid of adventure, but we have a law known as 'the eleventh law'; it is not written, but a Scout understands it; it is this—A Scout is not a fool. Therefore he does not do foolhardy things but is cautious as well as courageous. . . ."

QUEENSLAND LEADS IN TRADE REVIVAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—"Our position is getting sounder every month, and we are doing our share for the welfare of Australia in a way that no other State is doing," said A. E. Moore, Premier of Queensland at Toowoomba Show recently.

Export figures, he said, showed that Queensland was on the high road to recovery. During the past eight months, the State's imports amounted to £4,400,000, and the exports to £11,750,000, with prospects for the full year of £18,500,000 for exports and £6,500,000 for imports.

Silent Grandeur of Southern New Zealand Yields Nothing to Europe's Alps

New Zealand Government Publicity Photo

QUEENSTOWN AND LAKE WAKATIPU
Point Near Which Great Snow-Capped Range of South Island Terminates Its Course in Land of Lakes and Fjords. Former Busy Mining Center Settles Down to Quiet Tourist Resort.

Tourists Get Full Alpine Flavor In New Zealand's Famous Lakeland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEENSTOWN, N. Z.—Queenstown, on Lake Wakatipu, the chief center of New Zealand's glorious southern lake country, is a popular tourist resort. The Southern Alps run through the length of the South Island, and end in this magnificent land of blue lakes, beech forests, snow-clad peaks, and fiords.

Lake Wakatipu is 50 miles long, only three wide, and 1300 feet deep—a huge trough made by glaciers in remote ages. Mountains tower all round it, making a picture the equal of which, many think, can not be seen anywhere, even in Switzerland.

Homesteads of sheep stations stud the valleys. Passing up the lake in the steamer toward Queenstown one gets glimpses of comfortable houses set in plantations, with their gardens and orchards.

Queenstown began as a sheep station and grew in mushroom fashion when the discovery of gold drew thousands to the district. There is still a little alluvial mining carried on, but the town's population has fallen from 12,000 to about 1000. At Queenstown the traveler from "home" may well recall the Scottish valleys.

DO-X to Stay Three Weeks in Brazil

NATAL, Brazil, June 8 (By U. P.)—The German flying boat DO-X will probably remain here three weeks for reconditioning before resuming its transatlantic flight from Germany to Rio de Janeiro, Commander Friedrich Christiansen indicated Saturday. The task of inspecting the plane and replacing worn parts will be started immediately, the commander said.

The huge 12-motored flying boat was guarded by militia at its anchorage in the Potengy River to prevent possible damage by sightseers. Later, it was announced, exhibition flights up and down the coast may be made by the DO-X, carrying passengers.

Among the 13 passengers and crew who made the 1500-mile overseas hop from the Cape Verde Islands to Fernando Noronha Island, 125 miles off the Brazilian coast, were Admiral Gago Coutinho, Portuguese, one of the first men ever to fly across the south Atlantic, an Italian officer named Brenta, two German engineers and one Condor Syndicate pilot.

No time has been set by officers of the DO-X for the arrival of the plane in New York, but they explained that their stay in Brazil would not be lengthy and that the journey to the north would start soon.

Russians to Attend Business Congress

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Mikhail Van Eleven, vice-president of the International Industrial Relations Association, yesterday announced receipt of a cablegram from V. V. Kuibishef, vice-chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the U. S. S. R., indicating the Soviet would send delegates to the World Industrial Relations Congress this fall.

The congress, to be held at Amsterdam the week of August 23, will consider social economic planning as a means of restoring balance between purchasing power and production.

Members of the congress will have no official connection with their governments, participating merely as individuals.

COLONIAL BANKING GAIN LOST

Colonial Bank of Australasia reports for the March quarter net loss of £1,000,000, compared with net loss of £600,000 in the first quarter of 1930.

BULGAR YOUTH IN OPPOSITION TO ANCIENT USAGES

Villages Now Compete With Cities for Political Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulgaria—There is a constant and fairly rapid increase in the number of Bulgarian youth studying in the universities. In the Sofia State University, for instance, there has been a 25 per cent increase in the last two years. Nearly a third of these students are women and nearly a third of the total are from villages.

But almost as many youth study outside of the country as in it. For example, there are whole colonies of Bulgarian students in certain university centers in France and Germany and there are a fairly large number in Austria, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland. By far the larger part of these youth studying abroad are men, and about a third of them are from the villages.

Twelve hundred Bulgarian young men and women get university diplomas every year. In addition to this, several thousand graduate annually from the hundred gymnasiums of junior colleges. It is quite easy to see what a revolution this ever increasing host of university graduates is bringing about in Bulgaria. The villages and towns from which they come and to which most of them are compelled to return are patriarchal places, dominated until recently by age-old customs. Naturally, the youths educated in Sofia or in western European centers bring new ideas and new aspirations into their home towns.

Many conflicts arise. Among the bitterest are those between the young and old, but no less vehement is the struggle between the village intelligentsia and that of the cities. The latter is older, more aristocratic, richer, more pretentious. It is this group that has been accustomed to run the country. But they no longer have undisputed ascendancy over the villagers, as formerly, for the villages and small towns have their own college graduates, who are certain to assert themselves.

New horizons are being disclosed in Bulgaria. New actors are coming on to the scene. New forces are being released.

It would not be correct to say that the young girl university student, who has just returned to her village and finds herself in revolt against limitations of her home and circle, is any better than her simple mother, or that she is immediately any more useful, for her mother was a noble and useful person. But the girl who now wears a hat and shoes and store blouses and reads Molière and Kant has more capacities, and though restless and dissatisfied will bring about some useful changes.

British Watching Italian Experiment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Shipping circles in Great Britain are watching with much interest Italy's experiment of fitting three Sperry gyro-stabilizers in the Conte di Savoia, which is now being built by the Lloyd Sabaudo firm.

The installation, which will have a total weight of about 500 tons, is being made in England and is the first to be fitted into a ship of any size. Some 30 ships have had stabilizers fitted, but these have been principally yachts and small naval craft, in which rolling would be severely felt.

Naval architects on this side of the Atlantic have felt skeptical as to the effect on the ship's structure of the powerful antirolling forces set up by a big stabiliser. If, however, this antirolling device turns out to be completely successful, it would probably have the effect of giving the lead, not only to future liners but to those already in existence.

The momentum set up by a big stabiliser may be judged from the fact that a 120-ton Sperry gyro-stabilizer built in Philadelphia takes nearly an hour to reach its rated revolutions of 930 to the minute and runs for more than two hours after the power has been cut off.

MUSIC CONGRESS DATE IS SET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The permanent committee of the second national music congress of Mexico has convoked the third national congress for October 21 in Mexico City. Conservation of national music is one of the principal items on the program.

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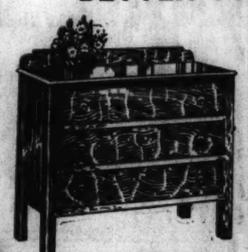

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRUDER WINS SABER TITLE

Captures Championship Outdoors—Event Looked On as Olympic Tryout

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 8—Peter W. Bruder of the Salle de Armes Vinces, a novice fencer only two years ago, attained to one of the highest honors in American fencing yesterday when he captured the United States outdoor saber championship at the country clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club yesterday, from a field including several national champions, past and present.

There were 21 entrants for the title now held by Norman C. Cohn, including the national indoor champion, John R. Huffman of the New York Athletic Club, Leo Nunes, also of the home club, who has held at one time or another every national title, as well as the defending champion. They were divided into four strips, with three survivors from each, then into two semifinal strips, with four survivors, and the resulting eight fought out the final, which is regarded as one of the Olympic tryouts. The strips were as follows:

Strip One—John R. Huffman, N. Y. A. C.; Manuel Boccini, N. Y. A. C.; Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers; A. Theodore Rose, New York University; Benjamin O. Braino, Columbia University, and Edwin Reiman, Saltus Fencing Club. Huffman and de Capriles won all four bouts, and the third qualifier, with 3 to 2, was Rose.

Strip Two—Leo Nunes, N. Y. A. C.; Philip P. Lubart, University Fencers; Julio Cerra, Salle de Armes Vince; Albert V. Ferro, Saltus Fencing Club, and Benjamin S. Faber, University Fencers. Nunes and Lubart, with three victories each, led the qualifiers, but a single touch, 17 to 18, allowed Cerra to pass over Ferro.

Strip Three—Erwin S. Acel, N. Y. A. C.; Arthur Muray, Salle de Armes Vince; Joseph Ullman, Yale University; Jorgen Christiansen, unattached, Boston, and Max Kapner, University Fencers. Acel and Muray, 3 to 1, led the way, but touches against, 15 to 18, qualified Kapner over Ullman.

Strip Four—Nikolas Muray, N. Y. A. C.; Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club; Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Armes Vince; Jose S. de Capriles, University Fencers, and Charles Bush, Yale University. Cohn won from all the others, with Nikolas Muray and Bruder, with 2 to 1 each, the other qualifiers.

Semifinals

Strip One—Huffman, Nikolas Muray, Miguel de Capriles; Lubart, Bruder and Cerra. Huffman won five in a row, with Nikolas Muray second with three. Touches against settled the other two places, when Bruder, Lubart and Miguel de Capriles tied on bouts, but the touches against Bruder, 19, and Lubart, 21, were lower than those of de Capriles, 22, settling the matter.

Strip Two—Nunes, Acel, Rose, Kapner, Cohn and Arthur Muray. Rose and Kapner dropped out, with one and no victories, advancing the other four, with Nunes leading with four victories.

In the final, the battles were so close that not until almost three hours had been consumed, was the result finally settled. Bruder lost to Dr. Acel, but won from all the others, while Cohn, Acel and Nunes, winning five bouts each, tied for second place, and the order was fixed by touches. Acel was second, charged with 23, Cohn third, with 24, and Nunes fourth with 26. The summary:

UNITED STATES OUTDOOR SABER CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Armes Vince, defeated Cohn, 5 to 3, Nunes, 5 to 4, Arthur Muray, 5 to 1; Lubart, 5 to 1, Huffman, 5 to 3; and Nikolas Muray, 5 to 3.

Dr. Erwin S. Acel, New York Athletic Club, defeated Bruder, 5 to 2; Lubart, 5 to 2, Huffman, 5 to 3; Nunes, 5 to 3; Arthur Muray, 5 to 3 (23 touches against), Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club, defeated Lubart, 5 to 1, Huffman, 5 to 4; Arthur Muray, 5 to 4; Nikolas Muray, 5 to 3 (24 touches against).

[illegible] New York Athletic Club, defeated [illegible]an, 5 to 4; Nikolas Muray, 5 to 3, Lubart, 5 to 4; Cohn, 5 to 4; Arthur Muray, 5 to 3 (26 touches against).

Nikolas Muray, New York Athletic Club, defeated Acel, 5 to 2; Arthur Muray, 5 to 4; Lubart, 5 to 0.

John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club, defeated Arthur Muray, 5 to 3; Nikolas Muray, 5 to 3; and Lubart, 5 to 1.

Philip P. Lubart, University Fencers, defeated Arthur Muray, Salle de Arms Vince, 5 to 3.

SIR HENRY BIRKIN WINS AUTO RACE DUEL

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN, June 8—Sir Henry Birkin, one of England's greatest road racing motor drivers, won the Eirean Cup in this grand prix race here, Saturday, after a thrilling duel with Signor Campari, Italian ace. Birkin, piloting an Alpha-Romeo machine, won at an average speed of 88.8 m. p. h. in 3h. 21m. 31s., with Campari, in a Maserati car, only three minutes behind. V. E. Lewis, in a Talbot, was third in 3h. 24m. 31s., speed 79.2 m. p. h. Campari, driving with great difficulty, after a chipping from the road, thrown up by the wheels of Birkin's car, had smashed his goggles, won tremendous admiration for his plucky persistency. The weather conditions were exceedingly bad, but thousands of people stood in the pouring rain, watching the tense Anglo-Italian duel as the cars roared along 70 laps of a 300-mile course and skidded breathlessly at the turns.

The winner of the junior trophy Friday (cars up to 1500 c. c)) was Norman Black in an "M. G." in 3h. 21m. 20s. at an average speed 64.76 m. p. h. Similar cars were driven by A. T. Horton and A. T. G. Gardner who were second and third, respectively, and Black's midget therefore was awarded the Irish international grand prix Phoenix trophy, having covered the course faster on handicap than Saturday's winner, Sir Henry Birkin.

GOODYEAR WINGFOOT WINS SOCCER TITLE

AKRON, O., June 8 (AP)—The Goodyear Wingfoot soccer team of Akron won the United States amateur championship here yesterday, by defeating the New Bedford (Mass.) Black Cats, 2 to 0, on a rain-soaked field before a crowd of 5000. The game was a replay of a tie in New Bedford.

Goodyear scored after six minutes of play when Charley Walker, outside right, headed the ball past Mullin. The second goal came after 24 minutes of the second half when Jimmy Craig, inside left, short a free kick past Mullin after Trnadel, New Bedford left back, had fouled Capt Billy Robertson. The summary:

GOODYEAR		BLACK CATS
Bingham, ol		or, Winn
Craig, il		ir, Perry
Robertson, cf		cf, Mojtunik
Blackburn, ir		il, Kaminski
Walker, or		ol, Barlow
Oakes, lhb	rhb, Greenwood,	McDonald
Fisher, chb		chb, Zych
Sellars, Crosby, rhb	lhb, Kogut,	Heywood
Chatterfield, Wilson, lb	rb,	Laycock
Stevenson, rb	lb,	Trnadel
Pearson, g	g,	Mullin

Score—Goodyear Wingfoot 2; New Bedford Black Cats 0. Goals—Walker, Craig for Goodyear. Referee—George Lunsden, Pittsburgh. Linesmen—Pete Taylor, Akron; William Fisher, Youngstown. Time—Two 45m. periods.

CELTICS WIN, 5 TO 0

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—After three successive defeats, the Glasgow Celtics came back with a smashing 5-to-0 victory over the Brooklyn Wanderers yesterday in the sixth game of their tour of the United States and Canada. A crowd of 10,000 saw the invaders completely outplay the Wanderers. The victory was a costly one, however, for Glasgow's great international center forward, Jimmy McGrory, was carried off the field midway in the second period. He collided with Pentland, Brooklyn goalkeeper. The winners played the best of the game with only 10 men. McGrory scored the first Glasgow goal after 17 minutes of the first half and the second six minutes after the start of the second period.

PAWTUCKET WINS, 3 TO 1

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8 (AP)—Pawtucket defeated Glasgow Celtics soccer team here Saturday, 3 to 1. McAuley scored for Pawtucket in the first four minutes. Napier evened the score for the Celtics. Two minutes later McIntyre again put Pawtucket in the lead, which they held at the interval. Celtics tried hard to get on even terms in the second half, but the only tally of the half went to Pawtucket, when McAuley scored from a penalty kick against McConigle for hands.

British Davis Cup Tennis Team Shows Promising Form

Has Come Safely Through to the Semifinal Round of the European Zone Competition for This Famous International Trophy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EASTBOURNE, Eng., June 8—Great Britain's clear-cut victory over South Africa here, 5 matches to 0, coupled with the Czechoslovakian surprising win against Italy brings competition in the European zone of the international lawn tennis tournament for the Davis Cup to the semifinal stage wherein the Britishers meet Japan and the Czechs oppose Denmark. The events here have raised Britain's tennis stock higher than it has been since the war and has created an unmistakable feeling of confidence in the camp regarding the battle with the Japanese at Eastbourne, Friday, Saturday and Monday. And confidence is one of the chief qualities lacking in the game in Britain since the Americans and Frenchmen in turn gained world supremacy.

The tie with the South Africans was Britain's first searching test and Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes came through with flying colors, although the first named, it is true, was five times within a single stroke of being defeated in his clash with Virgil G. Kirby. The 19-year-old left-handed Kirby can be described already as a player of the highest class with exceedingly bright prospects of setting the hallmark of fame upon himself by reaching the classic "last eight" in the Wimbledon championships, commencing June 22. He played great tennis against Austin and it was only Austin's ability to play greater tennis at a crisis that cost the South African the match. Each time the score stood at "match point" Kirby's favor, the Englishman went out fearlessly for his shots and saved the situation by grim determination. Play at these crucial periods was a little short of magnificent and Austin showed beyond cavil that he is a "fighter" as well as one of the finest stroke players of all time.

Perry, who has the stamina and the aggressiveness that Austin lacks, showed that he is developing into a sort of a Borotra. He followed his services up to the net, made approach shots on the run and volleyed severely and accurately. He is a well built, supremely fit and a hard young athlete who takes to the court with every intention and anticipation of coming off it victorious—in other words he is a match winner of a type seldom produced in Britain since the pre-war days and the opinion among experts here is that by the end of this season he will have superseded Austin as England's "No. 1" and has done much to restore the prestige of the home players in the men's singles at Wimbledon, which has been won by an overseas player ever since A. W. Gore was successful in 1909.

Perry and Hughes constitute an admirable doubles pair as Hughes (who unexpectedly defeated the famous French ace, Henri Cochet recently) has the wicked service that often provokes a tentative return for Perry to slam a "winner" from his favorite position at the net.

Britain's trio, it is recognized, of course, is faced with hard opposition in the semifinal for Japan has selected in Jiro Sato and Minoru Kawaji, two formidable players. Jiro Sato in the French championships defeated a young American, John W. Van Ryn (winner with Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of the doubles title at Wimbledon during the last two years and with George M. Lott Jr., the French doubles championship), and only lost to the all-conquering Jean Borotra of France after leading two sets to one, and Kawaji, though not yet seen in action in Britain, is considered superior to R. Miki, who has a victory over Austin to his credit.

The winner between Britain and Japan meets either Czechoslovakia or Denmark in the final, European zone, some time before July 12, and the victorious nation on that occasion will meet the United States winner of the American interzone final between United States and Argentina to decide the right to oppose the holder of the cup, France, in the challenge round July 24, 25 and 26.

Following is a summary of the matches in the Davis Cup competition to date:

NORTH AMERICAN ZONE

First Round

United States defeated Mexico, 5 to 0.

Final Round

United States defeated Canada, 4 to 1.

SOUTH AMERICAN ZONE

First Round

Argentina defeated Paraguay, 5 to 0.

Second Round

Argentina defeated Uruguay, 3 to 0.
Chile defeated Brazil, by default.

Final Round

Argentina defeated Chile, 5 to 0.

American Interzone Final

United States defeated Argentina, 5 to 0.

EUROPEAN ZONE

First Round

Great Britain defeated Denmark, 5 to 0.
South Africa defeated Germany, 5 to 0.
Ireland defeated Switzerland, 3 to 0.
Greece defeated Austria, 3 to 2.
Czechoslovakia defeated Rumania, 3 to 2.
Italy defeated Hungary, 4 to 1.

Second Round

Japan defeated Canada, 3 to 0.
Egypt defeated Finland, 4 to 2.
Great Britain defeated Ireland, 3 to 0.
South Africa defeated Greece, 4 to 1.
Czechoslovakia defeated Greece, 4 to 1.
Italy defeated Holland, 3 to 0.
Denmark defeated Rumania, 3 to 0.
Poland defeated Norway 3 to 0.

Third Round

Japan defeated Egypt 4 to 1.
Great Britain defeated South Africa 5 to 0.
Czechoslovakia defeated Italy.
Denmark defeated Poland, 3 to 1.

WISCONSIN DEFEATS CHICAGO NINE, 5 TO 0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., June 6—University of Wisconsin closed its "Big Ten" Conference baseball season here Saturday with a 5-to-0 shutout victory over University of Chicago. The result gave University of Illinois undisputed claim to the Conference championship. Had the Maroons won, they would have taken the title.

Arthur Sommerfield '32 held Chicago to three hits and produced a single in the seventh to drive in two Badger runs. Wildness of Roy Henshaw '33, star Maroon pitcher, who gave bases on balls to two successive hitters in the same seventh inning, coupled with errors by team mates at critical moments, were factors in Wisconsin scoring. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—	5	9	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	2

Batteries—Sommerfield and Griswold for Wisconsin; Henshaw and Cahill for Chicago. Umpires—T. P. Schuler and M. A. Mayers.

SIX COLLEGES AT POUGHKEEPSIE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—Three arrivals yesterday swelled the rowing colony on the Hudson River here to six universities, leaving only three to complete the roster for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on June 16. Pitching camp yesterday were Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and the United States Naval Academy, leaving only Cornell, Washington and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all of whom are expected by the middle of the week. Only Wisconsin and California had any work yesterday. Coach Mike Murphy sending his badgers out for a limbering up paddle shortly after their arrival. Coach Ebright had his Golden Bears out for a seven-mile row in the forenoon and then he added an exploring expedition to West Point in the afternoon. An informal race between Syracuse's two varsity eights featured training activities here Saturday as three college fleets worked out. The lighter of two Syracuse varsities, stroked by Milt Weiler, defeated the heavyweights, with Tom Lombardt setting the pace, by three lengths over the full four miles. Columbia also went over the course in the morning workout, the varsity using a shell. The first eight picked up the junior varsity at the mile mark and both went to the finish line with the Jayvees first across the line. California covered about four miles in the morning and six miles in the late afternoon. Coach Ebright said the first and probably the only time trial would not be held until the middle of next week.

KOZELUH LOSES, 5—7, 7—5, 2—6

STAMFORD, Conn., June 6—William T. Tilden 3d, former United States amateur tennis champion, defeated Karel B. Koseluh here Saturday afternoon and in two out of three sets, Tilden took the first at 7—5, dropped the second by the same score, and then, stroking with increased severity, scored easily in the last, 6—2.

REDS DEFEAT WHITES IN HIGH-GOAL MATCH

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—A goal by Robert E. Strawbridge in an overtime period gave the Reds an 11 to 10 victory over the Whites in the second of the weekly high-goal polo matches at Sands Point field Saturday. Strawbridge's deciding goal came when the Whites were playing with only three men, H. B. Iglehart having left the field when his stirrup was broken.

The Whites with Tommy Hitchcock and G. H. (Pete) Bostwick leading the attack led most of the way, but goals in the eighth chukker by W. A. Harriman and H. E. Talbott Jr., with less than a minute to play tied the score at 10 to 10 and necessitated an extra chukker. Bostwick scored six goals to lead both teams. The summary:

REDS		WHITES
No. 1—W. A. Harriman		G. H. Bostwick
2—H. E. Talbott Jr.		Thomas Hitchcock
3—E. A. S. Hopping		S. B. Iglehart
Back—R. E. Strawbridge		A. C. Schwartz

Score—Reds 11, Whites 10. Goals—Harriman 4, Talbot 4, Hopping 2, Strawbridge for Reds; Bostwick 6, Hitchcock 3, Pony for Whites. Referee—James Cooley. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	25	17	.595
Louisville	26	19	.568
Columbus	23	21	.523
Milwaukee	22	22	.500
Minneapolis	23	24	.489
Kansas City	21	26	.447
Toledo	21	26	.447
Indianapolis	19	24	.443

RESULTS JUNE 6

Indianapolis 3, Columbus 1.
Louisville 3, Toledo 2.
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul at Milwaukee (postponed).

RESULTS JUNE 7

Toledo 4, Louisville 3.
Louisville 8, Toledo 4.
Minneapolis 9, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 1.

N. Y. U. ELECTS McNAMARA

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Bob McNamara of Newtonville, Mass., has been elected captain of New York University's 1932 baseball team. A graduate of Wellesley (Mass.) High School, McNamara will be a junior at N. Y. U. next year. He was the mainstay of the Violet's pitching staff this year. He also was a varsity member of the football team.

POLAND WINS CUP OUTRIGHT

WARSAW, June 8 (AP)—Poland won the Cup-of-Nations riding competition in the annual international horse show last night with France second and Rumania third. It was Poland's third victory in the competition and gained for the winners permanent possession of the trophy.

CHICAGO IS IN SECOND PLACE

Cubs Jump Ahead of Giants in National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	29	13	.690
Chicago	25	17	.595
New York	24	18	.571
Boston	22	22	.500
Brooklyn	22	24	.478
Pittsburgh	20	24	.455
Philadelphia	19	24	.442
Cincinnati	14	33	.298

RESULTS JUNE 6

Cincinnati 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 6, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 6.

RESULTS JUNE 7

Cincinnati 8, Boston 2.
Boston 10, Cincinnati 9.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 6, New York 3 (six innings).

St. Louis increased its National League lead over its second place rival to four full games during the past week, to successfully begin a home stand against all eastern opponents. The Chicago Cubs advanced to second place, forcing the New York Giants to drop back to third. Boston held a firm grip on fourth position and was not ousted during the seven days. One change took place in the second division when the Pittsburgh Pirates went up one step into sixth position. Brooklyn is fifth, with Philadelphia seventh and Cincinnati eighth.

The Cardinals, with six victories and two defeats, had the best record in the circuit for the week. They opened their home stand against the East by meeting the Giants and taking three games out of four played. Frankie Frisch is back at second base, but Jim Bottomley is still out of the lineup. Strong pitching continues to favor Manager Gabby Street, along with timely hitting. The Cards made 94 safeties in the eight games.

The Cubs, although not hitting so hard as might be expected, won four and lost two. They are also enjoying a home stay and will meet all eastern clubs within a short space of time. Manager Hornsby is leading his club's attack, and Stephenson, Grimm, Cuyler and Wilson are all hitting often. The Giants were comfortably in second place until they reached Chicago. The Cubs met them with a rush, however, and took the first two games of the series. New York's pitching staff is as powerful as ever and another bright spot in the club's playing is the batting of Bill Terry. That big first baseman began the season in a slump, but has apparently left it behind.

The Braves have experienced trouble with their pitching lately, but Manager Bill McKechnie has piloted his team along fairly smoothly despite this handicap. Two victories and four defeats is the past week record of the Boston club.

Although they did not get out of last place, the Reds seem to have left their slump at last. They won five and lost three and looked by a wide margin to be the best of any of the second division teams. The club is hitting hard and often, and gives promise of climbing out of the cellar position very shortly. The Pirates triumphed three times and lost the same number. The Phillies won one and lost five, to slip down one notch in the ladder. The Robins also had a record of three and three.

WOLF AND MISS FRANCIS WIN

NEW YORK, June 8—Harry P. Wolf of Montclair, N. J., and Alice C. Francis of South Orange, N. J., won the eastern clay court mixed doubles tennis championship on the same courts. They retained their title by defeating Sidney Adelstein and Miss Clara Greenspon of the New York Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4. Wolf is the United States amateur squash tennis champion and the former Williams College tennis captain and New England intercollegiate champion.

YANKEES SIGN M. E. FYFE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill., June 8—M. E. Fyfe '31, star pitcher for Northwestern University for three years, has signed up with the New York Yankees, it is announced here. He will report to that club after graduation exercises which are to be held here next Monday. Three times this year Fyfe pitched two-hit games. He started as pitcher for the high school team at Valparaiso, Ind., his home town.

ENGLAND MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

EASTBOURNE, Eng., June 8 (AP)—England and South Africa played out the two remaining singles matches of their Davis Cup series Saturday with England winning both for a clean sweep. The issue was decided Friday when England won the doubles. Frederick J. Perry, promising English youngster, Saturday defeated Virgil G. Kirby, the 19-year-old South African, 3—6, 6—4, 8—1, 6—4, and H. W. (Bunny) Austin won from Norman G. Farquharson, 6—2, 8—7, 6—2, 6—3.

New England Team Retains Sears Cup

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y., June 8—For the fifth year in succession, the trophy presented by Miss Eleonora R. Sears of Boston will repose in the possession of the New England Sectional Association, as the result of the final round of the annual intersectional tennis series for women players, held this year at the Westchester Country Club. The final round found the Bostonians opposing the team of the Eastern Association, and with the Palfrey sisters, Marjorie A. Morrill, and Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard, scoring singles victories, while Mrs. J. D. Corbière and Mrs. Hubbard and Mianne Palfrey and Virginia B. Rice contributed to the score in the doubles, the victory was clinched at 6 to 3.

A consolation round between the losing teams on Friday resulted in a victory at 8 to 1 for the Middle States team over the Middle Atlantic team.

Sarah H. Palfrey recovered her championship form against Baroness G. G. Levi as the leadoff player for New England, and handling the chops of the former Chicagoan with great skill, while her own driving shots went deep, in sharp contrast to her play against Mrs. Jessup, so that she won easily, 6—1, 6—1.

The surprise result came when Norma Taubele, of the eastern team, proved too strong for Virginia Rice, second Boston player, No. 16 in the national ranking, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4; and Dorothy B. Andrus, recently returned from the European tourneys, also turned in a surprise victory over Mrs. Corbière, No. 12, by a score of 6—1, 6—1.

Mianne Palfrey barely averted what might have been disaster, when she managed to defeat Carolyn Roberts, the 17-year-old substitute for Mrs. Roeser, after a two-hour batlte scored at 5—7, 6—3, 8—6. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND 6, EASTERN 3

Singles

Sarah H. Palfrey, New England, defeated Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, 6—1, 6—1.
Norma Taubele, Eastern, defeated Virginia B. Rice, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.
Marjorie A. Morrill, New England, defeated Mrs. Carolyn Hirsh, 6—3, 6—3.
Dorothy B. Andrus, Eastern, defeated Mrs. J. Dallet Corbière, 6—1, 6—1.
Mianne Palfrey, New England, defeated Carolyn Roberts, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6.
Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard, New England, defeated Mrs. Christian E. Muhl, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles

Baroness Levi and Dorothy Andrus, Eastern, defeated Sarah Palfrey and Miss Merrill, 6—4, 6—4.
Mrs. Corbière and Mrs. Hubbard, New England, defeated Mrs. Hirsh and Alice C. Francis, 6—2, 6—3.
Mianne Palfrey and Miss Rice, New England, defeated Mrs. Muhl and Miss Roberts, 6—4, 6—3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	36	22	.621
Rochester	35	21	.625
Montreal	35	23	.603
Baltimore	29	26	.527
Toronto	28	25	.500
Jersey City	27	29	.482
Buffalo	24	27	.471
Reading	19	32	.373

RESULTS JUNE 5

Newark 8, Reading 5.
Rochester 11, Reading 1.
Baltimore 4, Jersey City 4.
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 2.
Montreal at Toronto (postponed).
Buffalo at Buffalo (postponed).

RESULTS JUNE 6

Newark 6, Reading 5.
Reading 6, Newark 2.
Jersey City 9, Baltimore 2.
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 4.
Toronto 8, Buffalo 1.

SR. F. W. CROUCH WINS TITLE

CHEARHURST, L. I., June 6—Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Boston, a former United States champion, captured the metropolitan open archery championship yesterday when the conclusion of the two-day tournament conducted by the Metropolitan Archery Association found him in possession of a grand total of 2336 points. He took the title in competition against 17 other entrants in the men's division. Second place went to C. Kerr, whose score for the two day's was 2365. A Brush, who finished third, had 2297. Dr. Crouch displaced Carl Thompson as titleholder. The women's championship was won by Miss Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn. She successfully defended her title against four rivals by compiling a score of 2071. Mrs. A. Kear of Bridgeport was runnerup with 1894.

LERMOND BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—A smashing 4m. 18s. mile by Leo Lermond, former Boston A. A. middle-distance ace, furnished the one outstanding event in the New York A. C. track and field meet program at Travers Island Saturday. Scratches by several stars, including most of the Stanford athletes, robbed the meet of many of its expected thrills. Lermond, running unattached, smashed a 36-year-old record when he crossed the finish line in the mile in 4m. 15s. to beat Gene Venzke of New York by seven yards. The Travers Island record was set at 4m. 15 3-5s. by Tommy Connors, Irish ace, in 1895. Lermond and Venzke both ran from scratch.

PERKINS WINS L. I. GOLF TITLE

GREAT RIVER, L. I., N. Y., June 8 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, former British amateur champion, won the Long Island amateur golf championship yesterday by defeating the titleholder, Eddie Driggs, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final round over the Timber Point Club course.

ONE CHANGE IN AMERICAN

Boston Leaves Last Place—A's Increase Their Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	33	11	.750
Washington	29	17	.630
New York	25	19	.568
Cleveland	24	22	.522
Chicago	19	26	.469
Detroit	19	31	.380
Boston	17	28	.378
St. Louis	15	26	.366

RESULTS JUNE 6

Boston 9, St. Louis 8.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 5.
Washington 7, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 7, New York 5.

RESULTS JUNE 7

Boston 6, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 13, Detroit 2.
Washington 8, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Cleveland 1.

The top of the American League race remained unchanged during the past seven days, with the Philadelphia Athletics showing the way quite easily, but the second division did see two clubs change places. The Boston Red Sox left the cellar position and the St. Louis Browns took their place. The Athletics increased their lead over the Washington Senators during the week and seem well on their way to another pennant. New York is third and Cleveland fourth. Chicago, Detroit, Boston and St. Louis bring up the rear in that order.

The Cleveland Indians had the best record with five victories and only one defeat. The club made a total of 76 base hits. Manager Peckinpaugh has a team that can hit, but must uncover better pitching if he wants to climb much higher in the race. The Athletics are doing everything that a championship ball club should do. Their pitching has been excellent, while Simmons, Cochrane, Foxx and Haas have been right there with the base hits. Cochrane was out of the lineup for several days, but should be seen in the batting order regularly from now on.

Washington made only 54 hits in six games for 21 runs, but because of good pitching, won four contests and lost two. Manager Walter Johnson is leading his players through a home stay, and by the end of the week will have met all western rivals. Although the A's have a commanding lead in the race for the coveted pennant, the Senators are not giving up for a minute. They are still confident that the present champions will hit a slump before long.

The Yankees broke even during the seven days, winning three and losing the same number. The New Yorkers are hitting with their usual power, but poor pitching has kept the club from winning more games. Babe Ruth's batting has been the bright spot on the playing of the Yanks in recent games. The veteran outfielder is right up in the home-run race, as well as the battle for regular batting honors in the circuit.

The Red Sox made 83 hits, winning three games and losing four. That record was not so impressive as that of others, but was good enough to get the Boston club out of last place. The Browns had a record of three and three, while Chicago and Detroit each won one and lost five.

WARD WINS MARATHON

HOUSTON, Tex., June 8 (AP)—Fred Ward of Dover, N. J., attached to the Millrose A. A., won the second annual 26-mile marathon of the United States Amateur Athletic Association, Saturday in 2h. 10m. 56.2s. Last year he set a record of 2h. 12s.

Eddie Jacobs Wins N. E. Tennis Title

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Eddie Jacobs, 22, of Baltimore, won the 1931 New England men's singles tennis championship at the Hartford Golf Club Saturday, defeating Samuel B. Gilpin of Philadelphia in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

The stocky Maryland ace had to complete a semifinal match with J. Gilbert Hall, seeded at No. 2, in the morning before facing Gilpin in the afternoon. He stroked out an 8—6 victory over the New Jersey player to qualify for the championship match. Jacobs won two of the first three sets on Friday, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. William M. Shedden of Boston, defending her women's singles championship against Margaret Cluett of Troy, N. Y., retained her crown with a 4—6, 6—1, 6—2 victory.

J. Gilbert Hall and Marcel Rainville, seeded No. 1 for the men's doubles, justified their selection as the top-notch combination with a victory in five sets over Malcolm T. Hill of Cambridge, Mass., and Andrew Ingraham of Oakland, R. I., 5—7, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill of Cambridge and Margaret Cluett won the women's doubles championship, defeating Florence S. Le Boutillière of New York and Barbara Stoddard of New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 8—6.

Final Round

Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Samuel B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Final Round

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Malcolm T. Hill, Cambridge, and Andrew C. Ingraham, Oakland, R. I., 5—7, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, defeated Margaret Cluett, Troy, N. Y., 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill, Cambridge, and Margaret Cluett, Troy, N. Y., defeated Florence S. Le Boutillière and Barbara Stoddard, N. Y., 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

PENN IS DEFEATED BY PRINCETON NINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8—The Princeton University nine scored an upset here Saturday in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, by defeating the strong University of Pennsylvania team, 7 to 6. It was Penn's first defeat of the season. By virtue of the victory, the Tigers left last place in the league standing. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Princeton	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	x—	7	7	3
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0—	6	12	3

Batteries—Bowman and Eno; Martera and Martino. Umpires—McDevitt and Burton. Time—2h.

YALE HOLDS TIME TRIALS

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Time trials were rowed by three of Yale's crews Saturday against a strong southerly wind and three former Eli oarsmen witnessed the events from a launch. The varsity boat rowed downstream over the four-mile course, the body of the race being with 30 strokes per minute, while sprints were held at the finish. The combination oarsmen rowed downstream over a two-mile time trial on the upper end of the course; while the Jayvees rowed over the same course, the latter beginning with racing starts, then picking up to 32 strokes per minute and ending with sprints at 38 strokes. The freshman boat rowed upstream and had slow motion pictures taken of each man for coaching purposes.

TILDEN WINS ON TURF COURT

RYE, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—In their first meeting on turf courts, Big Bill Tilden defeated Karel B. Koseluh, Czechoslovakian professional ace, 6—3, 7—5, in a charity exhibition at the Westchester Country Club yesterday. J. Kennett Paré defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. Hunter and Tilden beat Koseluh and Robert Sellers, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4 in doubles.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 29

EARL B. COMBS

New York Yankees, American League

First played professional baseball with the Louisville club of the American Association in 1922. Born in Pebworth, Ky., May 14, 1901. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. Six feet in height, weighs about 170 pounds, and is a center fielder. Played semiprofessional baseball in Winchester, Highsplint, Harlan and Lexington in the State of Kentucky before signing with Louisville. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1922—Louisville, American Association	130	.344
1923—Louisville, American Association	166	.380
*1924—New York, American League	24	.400
1925—New York, American League	150	.343
1926—New York, American League	145	.299
1927—New York, American League	152	.356
1928—New York, American League	149	.310
1929—New York, American League	142	.345
1930—New York, American League	137	.344

*Sold to Yankees for a reported price of $50,000.

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TROJANS WIN TRACK HONORS

Two New Records Made in National Collegiate A. A. Meet

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Points
Southern California	77 1-7
Ohio State	31 1-7
Illinois	28
Iowa	26 1-7
Indiana	26
Wisconsin	23¾
Michigan	20
Iowa State	16
Miami	16
Michigan State	14
Oregon	14
Chicago	10
Ball S. T.	10
Denison	10
Colorado Aggies	10
Nebraska	10
California	10
Notre Dame	9¾
Oklahoma	9
Washington	8
Kansas Aggies	8
Pennsylvania	8
Northwestern	8
Oklahoma Aggies	8
Minnesota	6 1-7
Loyola (N. O.)	6
Washington State	6
Duke	6
Alabama P. I.	5
Michigan State Normal	5
North Dakota	4
Hamilton	2
C. C. of Detroit	2
Michigan State Teachers	2
Kansas	1¾
Tulane	1¾
Butler	1 1-7
Grinnell	1
Marquette	1
Rice Institute	1
Union	1
Abilene Christian	1
Kansas State, Teachers	1-7
Western State Teachers	1-7

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 8—Two new records are ready for the book as a result of the tenth annual track and field championship games of the National Collegiate A. A. held at Stagg Field here Saturday under trying conditions. University of Southern California, which shared one record, is the team champion for the second year in a row. The Trojans compiled 77 1-7 points in competition against 80 universities and colleges from 29 states. Forty-four colleges participated in the points. Ohio State was second with 31 1-7, Illinois third with 28, Iowa fourth with 26 1-7, and Indiana fifth with 26.

After three hours of vaulting three noted athletes ceased their efforts to raise the new pole vault record still higher and let it stand at 13ft. 10 15-16in. They were T. M. Warne '31 of Northwestern, V. A. McDermont '31 of Illinois, and W. N. Graber '33 of Southern California. They tried 14ft. 2in., as each has done over 14 feet in his best form, but the footing here was not dependable, due to heavy rain and there was chill in the air. Four other athletes tied for fourth place at 13ft. 3in. The old record of 13ft. 9⅞in. was set by Warne last year.

Individual honors were shared by J. A. Keller '33, of Ohio State, who won firsts in both hurdle races, and R. H. Hall '32, of Southern California, who won the 16-pound shotput and the discus throw. The Trojans took two other firsts, F. C. Wykoff '32 winning the 100-yard dash and V. E. Williams '31 capturing the thrilling 440-yard dash.

The race of the day, making the only new track record, was the 880-yard run won by D. A. Letts '31 of Chicago, last year's champion. He defeated E. B. Genung '32 of Washington, who won the race two years ago. Genung seized the lead at the start, but Letts took it away from him and led the first quarter in 54s. Genung sprinted into the lead again before the third and last turn, but Letts hung to his heels and dashed away in the last 50 yards to win by a five-yard margin. The time was 1m. 53.5s., setting a new meet record.

O. J. Martin '30 of Purdue held the previous record, 1m. 54.1s, made last year. Genung, tiring from the battle, was edged out at the finish by A. S. Wilson '32 of Notre Dame.

An interesting 100-yard dash was won by F. C. Wykoff '32 of Southern California, the title defender, in 9.8s. He built up a good lead in the first 50 yards, but T. E. Tolan Jr. '31 of Michigan gained rapidly and was less than a foot behind at the finish. The rest of the field was close on their heels. Emmett Toppino '32 of Loyola of New Orleans, who did a tenth of a second better in the preliminaries than Wykoff in the final, placed third. Tolan earned a measure of consolation by finishing four yards ahead of the field in the 220-yard dash, in time of 21.5s.

A fast mile run was captured in the last yard by H. R. Putnam '31 of Iowa State, beating R. A. Hill '31 of Oregon by six inches. The time was 4m. 18s., four-tenths of a second slower than the meet record. Putnam, who has been timed in 4m. 16s. this year, took the lead after the second lap, but yielded to Hill just before the gun was fired for the last lap. Putnam came up at the finish with a strong sprint, while Hill appeared unable to increase his pace. J. A. Sivak '31 of Butler, who won the title last year, finished a poor sixth.

J. A. Keller '33 of Ohio State started the meet by finishing way out in front in the 120-yard high hurdles, being timed in 14.6s. J. E. Hatfield '31 of Indiana, who finished third a year ago, crossed the line second, three yards behind Keller. The latter became a double winner when he broke the tape in the 220-yard low hurdles in 23.8s. E. A. Payne '31 of Southern California led him by a yard over the last hurdle, where he stumbled and fell. Payne finished but failed to place. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; T. E. Tolan Jr., '31, Michigan, second; Emmett Toppino '31, Loyola, New Orleans, third; C. D. Hutson '31 Dennison, fourth; J. L. Fasekas '32, Ohio State, fifth; P. W. Glass '33, Oklahoma A. M., sixth. Time—9.8s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr. '31, Michigan; P. W. Glass '33, Oklahoma A. & M., second; C. D. Hutson '31, Dennison, third; J. L. Fasekas '32, Ohio State, fourth; R. M. Delby '33, Southern California, fifth; J. W. Tierney '32, Marquette, sixth. Time—21.5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by V. E. Williams '31, Southern California; J. H. Gordon '32, Miami, second; Arthur Woessner '33, Southern California, third; R. W. Arnold '33, Michigan State, fourth; T. L. Hartley '31, Washington, fifth; J. A. McCague '32, Union, sixth. Time—48.3s.

880-Yard Run—Won by D. A. Letts '31, Chicago; A. S. Wilson '32, Notre Dame, second; E. B Genung, '32, Washington, third; W. W. Bloor '33, Ohio State, fourth; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, fifth; A. Gray, Abilene Christian, sixth. Time—1m. 53.5s. (New M. C. A. A. record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by H. R. Putnam '31, Iowa State; R. A. Hill '31, Oregon, second; O. W Dawson '32, Oklahoma, third; R. Pearson, North Dakota, fourth; Walter Petterson, Hamilton, fifth; J. A. Sivak '32, Butler, sixth. Time—4m. 18s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by C. S. Chamberlain '32, Michigan State; C. M. Shepard '33, Miami, second; J. C. Wasek '32, Indiana, third; H. A. Brucksmith '32, Indiana, fourth; G. B. Wright '33, Wisconsin, fifth; Ingvar Pilbrow '32, Grinnell, sixth. Time—9m. 21.2s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. A. Keller '33, Ohio State; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, second; S. P. Hager '31, Iowa State, third; E. W. Yarger '33, Michigan State, fourth; C. H. Schelling '31, Minnesota, fifth; W. S. Stokes '32, Southern California, sixth. Time—14.6s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. A. Keller '33, Ohio State; W. E. Clark '32, Southern California, second; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, third; J. A. Cave '31, Illinois, fourth; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, fifth; Elmer Beattr, Michigan State Norm. Time—23.8s.

Running High Jump—Won by D. L. Jones '33, Ball State Teachers, 6ft. 2⅝in.; M. Barlich '32, Kansas Aggs., and 6ft. 2in., T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin; J. E. Brannan '33, Southern California, and Jack Stewart '32, Alabama P. I., tied for third, fourth and fifth, 6ft 2in.; J. D. Stewart '31, Southern California; S. O. Nelson '32, Butler; Bill Russell '32, Ohio State; R. L. Cheek '31, Iowa; Schroeder, Kansas State Teachers; Campbell Hastie '33, Minnesota, and M. Schrier, Western Teachers, tied for sixth, 6ft. 1in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. L. Gutcon '31, Iowa, 24ft. 11⅝in.; L. E. Horn '31, Pennsylvania, second, 24ft. 10½in.; R. A. Barber '33, Southern California, third, 24ft. 9¼in.; D. A. Gray '33, Nebraska, fourth, 24ft. 1½in.; C. L. Mell '32, Oklahoma, fifth, 23ft. 11½in.; G. B. Ralston '31, Ohio State, sixth, 23ft. 8½in.

Pole Vault—W. N. Graber '33, Southern California, T. M. Warne '31, Northwestern, and V. A. McDermont '31, Illinois, tied for first, second and third, 13 ft. 9 3-16 inches (new N. C. A. A. meet record); C. C. Coffman '33, Kansas, D. G. Simmerman Jr., '33, Tulane, E. E. Lovshin '31, Wisconsin and Ralph Johnston, '31, Notre Dame, tied for fourth, fifth and sixth, 12 ft. 3 in.

16-pound shot put—Won by R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, 49ft. 9in.; Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, second, 49ft.; H. M. Rhea '32, Nebraska, third, 48ft. 10¼in.; C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota, fourth, 48ft.; LeRoy Daes, C. C. of Detroit, fifth, 46ft. 7in.; Percy Burr, Rice Institute, sixth, 47ft. 2¼in.

16-pound hammer throw—Ivan Dyekman '32, Colorado Aggies, 162ft. 1¼in.; O. E. Hills '31, Illinois, second, 156ft. 9½in.; N. L. Biddinger '32, Indiana, third, 147 ft. 8in.; A. W Fritsch '31, Wisconsin, fourth, 144ft. 6in.; W. J. Youngerman '32, Iowa, fifth, 144ft. 1in.; E. C. Mathies '33, Iowa, sixth, 135ft. 4½in.

Discus Throw—Won by R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, 153ft. 7½in.; P. L. Purma '32, Illinois, second, 150ft. 2½in.; E. B. Moeller '31, Oregon, third, 148ft. 8½in.; C. S. Kabat '33, Wisconsin, fourth, 144ft. 3in.; Ervin Gerboth, Milwaukee Teachers, fifth, 140ft. 5in.; W. J. Youngerman '32, Iowa, sixth, 138ft. 3½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. M. Churchill '31, California, 215ft.; O. E. Nelson '32, Iowa, second, 201ft. 5½in.; M. K. Hien '32, Washington State, third, 200ft. 9½in.; L. D. Weldon '31, Iowa, fourth, 193ft. 6in.; Kenneth McKenzie '33, Southern California, fifth, 183ft. 8in.; S. P. Robinson '31, Alabama P. I., sixth, 180ft. 6in.

HAVERS REPLACES JOLLY

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—Herbert Jolly, Fox Grove professional, withdrew from the British Ryder Cup squad Saturday because of the poor form he has shown recently. His resignation was accepted at a special meeting of the professional golf association. Arthur G. Havers, former British open champion who played well in the open won by Tommy Armour, will replace Jolly on the team.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 30

JOSEPH (JOEY) CRONIN

Washington Senators, American League

First played professional baseball with the Johnstown club of the Middle Atlantic League in 1925. Born in San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 12, 1906. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 11¼in. in height, weighs about 180 pounds, and is a shortstop. Played semiprofessional baseball in San Francisco before being signed by the Pittsburgh Pirates. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
*1925—Pittsburgh, National League	20	.213
1925—Johnstown, Middle Atlantic League	96	.320
1926—New Haven, Eastern League	98	.339
1926—Pittsburgh, National League	38	.268
†1927—Pittsburgh, National League	13	.227
‡1928—Kansas City, American Association	94	.346
1928—Washington, American League	63	.343
1929—Washington, American League	148	.282
1930—Washington, American League	154	.346

*Optioned by Pittsburgh to Johnstown in 1925 and New Haven in 1926. †Purchased by Kansas City in April, 1928. ‡Purchased by Washington, July, 1928.

HARVARD CRUISE SHORTENED

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Rough weather shortened the annual cruise of the Harvard crews aboard J. P. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, yesterday. Because of the heavy sheas, the yacht, one of the largest private vessels in the world, barely moved out of the New London harbor before returning to an anchorage off the city. Luncheon was held aboard while at anchor. The crews substituted a long walk ashore, after the luncheon, for the usual workouts in the shells. Several former Harvard oarsmen gathered at the camp at Red Top, Saturday, to witness time trials of the crews as they paddled two miles up-stream during a light wind. The varsity boat rowed 30 strokes a minute in the trials, and the combination junior varsity and freshmen crews rowed 31 strokes a minute. No time was given out. The morning practice included light workouts for all shells paddling 2½ miles downstream. The time trials were held late because of a strong wind during the afternoon.

DARRAGH SOLD TO TORONTO

TORONTO, June 8 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League are seeking to obtain Harold E. Darragh, reserve right wing of the Boston Bruins. The deal has not yet been closed, according to Conny Smythe, manager of the Leafs.

Charles P. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, said this morning that Harold E. Darragh had been sold to the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League for the waiver price. Darragh was reserve right wing for the Bruins last season and came to Boston from the Pittsburgh club of the same league.

CARDINALS SIGN COLLEGE STAR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 8 (AP)—Bill Fuzak, left fielder on the University of Illinois baseball team, champion of the Western Conference, has signed a contract with the St. Louis Cardinals. He hit .487 in 10 Conference games, eight of which Illinois won.

Jack London Scores Win in 100-Yd. Dash

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 8—The reappearance on the track of Jack London, dusky West Indian giant, who took second place in the 100 meters sprint in the last Olympic Games at Amsterdam in 1928 and the setting up of a new English native amateur record for the discus throw by Dr. Bell, were the outstanding features in athletics on Saturday when the county championships for the track and field events were decided in various parts of the country. Jack London, former British champion, recorded his fifth success in the 100 yards for Middlesex County and he wasn't extended to return 10 3-5 seconds.

Dr. Bell distinguished himself in the Hertfordshire meeting, and by throwing the discus 131ft. 7in. improved by 1¼ inches upon the previous record made by C. P. Best, only a month previously. Dr. Bell seems to be one of those people who might enjoy themselves in a decathlon for he won the weight put with 29ft. 10¼in., the long jump at 21ft. 8in. (county record), 120-yard high hurdles in 19.9s. and was second in both the high jump and javelin throw with 5ft. 7in. and 142ft. 2¼in., respectively.

The county titles changed hands wholesale, and much improved talent came to light. In view of the Olympics at Los Angeles next summer, perhaps the most significant performance was Page's 100-yard run in 9 4-5s. on grass in the Surrey championships. On current form, Page is England's best sprinter today, with possibly H. J. Cohen next to him. Cohen on Saturday won the 100-yard dash on grass in the Sussex meeting in 10s. and the furlong in 22 2-5s.

While there are sufficient fine runners in Britain just now to justify the high optimism concerning the Olympic races, the field event returns show talent in this department is still some way below international standard, and the best performance brought to light Saturday apart from Bell's discus throw was E. C. Hoar's 5ft. 10¼in. in the high jump at the Hertfordshire championships.

BY-PLAYS

JOINS SELECT CLASS OF GOLFERS

When Thomas D. Armour won the British open golf championship at Carnoustie, Scot., last week, he joined that very small but select class of golfers who have won both the United States and British open titles. Since 1895, when the first tournament for the United States championship was held, only six players have succeeded in holding both honors. The first of these was Harry Vardon, who won the British in 1896, 1898, 1899, 1903, 1911 and 1914 and the United States in 1900. Next in order came Edward Ray, British champion in 1912 and United States champion in 1920; Walter C. Hagen, United States holder in 1914 and 1919 and British champion in 1922, 1924, 1928 and 1929; James M. Barnes, United States holder in 1921 and British in 1925, and Robert T. Jones Jr., United States holder in 1923, 1926, 1929 and 1930 and British holder in 1926, 1927 and 1930.

While there were many who were cheering for Macdonald Smith, that popular veteran who has ranked high among professional golfers for the last 15 or 20 years, and who was playing over the course in his native town, Armour's victory is most popular and deserved. Having done his bit in the World War, Armour had to rebuild his game, and the way he has overcome handicaps resulting from the war has won for him many friends and admirers. A Scotsman by birth and an American by adoption, Great Britain and the United States should share in the honor of claiming the champion with plenty of glory for each, and with the trophy transferring its temporary home from Atlanta, Ga., to Detroit, Mich.

NIGHT PLAYING IN THE MINOR LEAGUES

It has been a little more than a year since night baseball was introduced by the Des Moines club in the minor leagues. Now it is claimed that more than 60 per cent of all minor league baseball clubs have illuminating plants and play all or most of their games after dark. This quick spread is due to the development of lighting technique, which makes play possible, and to the fact that minor-league fans, who will not or cannot patronize afternoon ball, turn out in large numbers for the evening contests.

BOSTON COLLEGE IS VICTOR OVER HOSEI

Boston College defeated the touring Hosei University baseball team from Japan at University Heights, Boston, on Saturday, by the score of 9 to 2. Emil Roy, sophomore pitching star of Boston, held the visitors to five scattered hits. The winners batted Wakabayashi, leading pitcher and batter of the Hosei team, out of the box late in the game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	x—	9	15	1
Hosei	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	5	3

Batteries—Roy and Colbert, Meier; Wakabayashi, K. Suzuki and S. Suzuki and Matsui. Losing pitcher—Wakabayashi. Umpires—Grimm and Norton. Time—2h.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Albright 11; Lebanano Valley 3.
Boston College 9, Hosei 2.
Clarkson 4, St. Lawrence 2.
Conn Aggies 13, New Hampshire 5.
Dickinson 7, Gettysburg 5.
Fordham 6, Rutgers 2.
Gettysburg 6, Dickinson 3.
Holly Cross 10, Harvard 3.
Lafayette 8, Lehigh 4.
Penn State 2, Temple 1.
Princeton 7, Pennsylvania 6.
Springfield 4, Tufts 2.
Syracuse 4, Brown 2.
Urinius 7, Haverford 2.
Washington & Lee 6, Maryland 5.
Wisconsin 5, Chicago 0.
Yale 6, Providence 4.

LOTT-VAN RYN WIN DOUBLES

VIENNA, June 8 (AP)—America's tennis team of George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn took a 3—0 lead in the international team series with Austria Saturday, winning the doubles. Lott and Van Ryn defeated Haberl and Hermann W. Ortens, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

BIG OIL COMBINATION SAID TO BE FORMING

NEW YORK — Negotiations are understood to be in progress involving possible merger of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp., Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Prairie Pipe Line Co. and Tide Water Associated Oil Co. The proposition has not reached the point of actual terms, being as yet in tentative stage. Sinclair-Prairie negotiations have been conducted frequently in the past, but no merger plan was concluded owing to disagreement over terms.

Chairman Fitzpatrick of Prairie Oil & Gas Co. said: "There are people interested in the stocks of both companies who would like to bring us together. They have not brought us together to talk about merger terms as yet."

DAVIDSON COLLEGE TO SPEND $2,500,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAVIDSON, N. C.—The trustees of Davidson College, at which Woodrow Wilson was once a student, adopted a $2,500,000 building program, to be carried out between now and 1936, at their annual meeting, held during the 1931 commencement.

The plan provides for the erection of several new buildings, including the replacement of the present library and church, a social and religious center and enlarged chemical laboratories.

'Y' DONATES LIBRARY TO GASTONIA, N. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

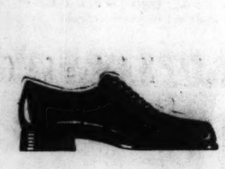
GASTONIA, N. C.—Gastonia's new $25,000 public library and museum, the gift of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been formally opened. The book collection contains 8000 volumes, while the museum section contains many specimens of natural history.

Gastonia is the center of more than 100 cotton mills.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Arizona 9, Fort Hamilton 8.
Harvard 7, Princeton 6.
Penn M. C. 12, Bryn Mawr 7.

Give your children foot comfort during vacation days



Brown elk calf, moccasin-type oxford. Belting leather sole. Firm arch support. Priced (according to size) $5.25 and $6.85

If your children's shoes do not fit properly—if they do not give the needed support—if they cramp the foot bones or muscles, vacation days are not what they should be.

So see to it that vacation shoes are *right*. Bring your children to one of Coward's great stores; have them fitted to Coward shoes and rest assured that you have given your children the most scientifically correct shoes that money can buy.

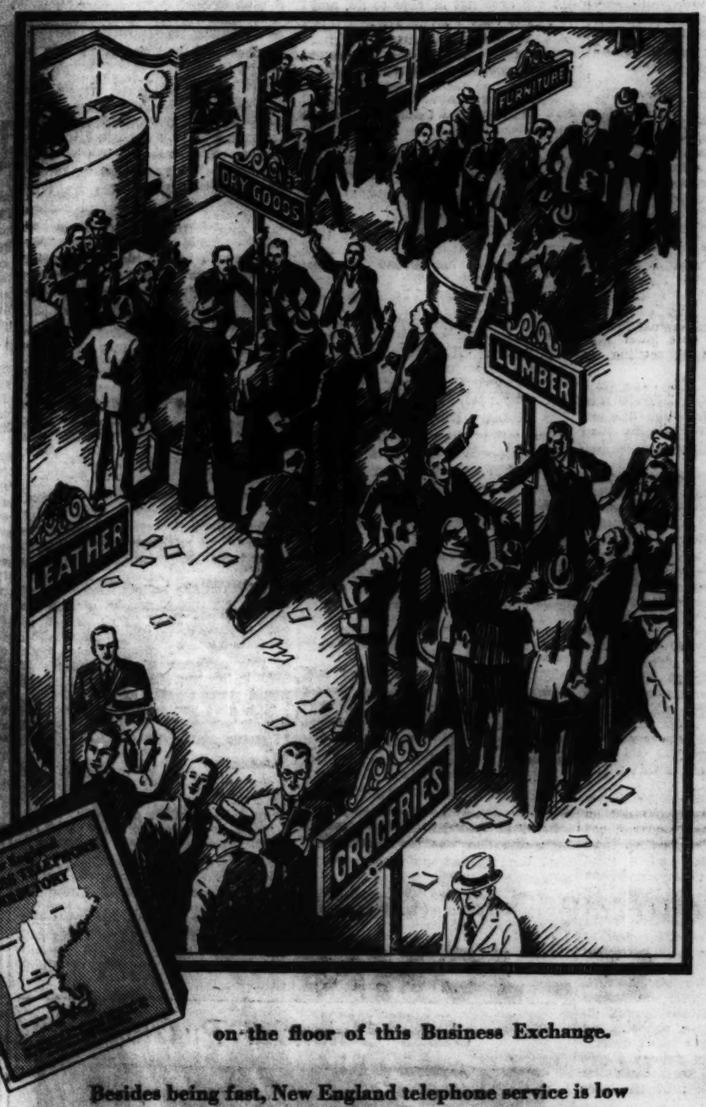
The Coward Shoe

Shoes for Men, Women and Children

37 WEST 47th STREET, NEW YORK
270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
30 WEST STREET, *near Tremont*, BOSTON

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

Creating a NEW ENGLAND Business Exchange



You know what a Stock Exchange looks like — a big open room with a number of trading posts bearing signs announcing that certain stocks are being traded in at each one — and grouped around the post, people buying and selling.

Now imagine a hall big enough to hold representatives from every business house in New England, each kind of business with its own trading post. And around each one, the various representatives ready to meet customers.

Under such conditions, New England business men would know better what each had to offer. There would be mutual understanding, and contacts would be simple — deliveries fast.

In effect, such a Business Exchange may be found in the New England Business Telephone Directory. Here are the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all business telephone subscribers in New England, grouped first as to states, and next as to businesses or professions. A telephone connection between any two is but a matter of minutes or seconds—almost as short a time as it would take for one man to find another on the floor of this Business Exchange.

Besides being fast, New England telephone service is low in cost, clear in transmission and simple in operation. All you need do is to give to your local operator the number wanted, and presto! you're connected. And since a call by number costs less than any other form of call, this directory, with its classified list of numbers, is the key to business economy in using the telephone.

("Ha!" remarks the cynic, "you want to increase your revenues by getting business men to make more out-of-town calls." That's one way of looking at the proposition. Another is that we have spent many millions of dollars for plant and equipment to give New England adequate toll service, and want to develop its fullest possibilities. Our service will not be asked for unless it is worth while to the asker. Then New England business men profit; and so do we.)

The next issue of this Directory is in preparation, and each business telephone subscriber will receive one free listing in it. If the diversity of his products or services requires extra listings or display advertising, he may obtain them at a reasonable charge. Rates and information at any Telephone Business Office, or at the Directory Department of the Company, 245 State Street, Boston. Call SHErwin 9800.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Molly Holden's Wish

By DORIS GARST

THERE wasn't anything pretty about Molly Holden but her large, soft brown eyes. And there was an aliveness, an eager look of expecting to find something very nice just around the corner in them that made one forget that she was thin and undersized for 12, that her light brown hair was bleached by the sun, and that her nose was sprinkled with freckles. Molly's eyes always danced, but they sparkled with unusual interest at the announcement the teacher was making.

"This district had always been too poor to send a representative to the state spelling contest before," Miss Wilkins, teacher of the Bear Creek country school, explained, "but this year the school board has decided that we may use the proceeds of our basket social to send a contestant. Just think what it means—" she paused and Molly's imagination was several jumps ahead of her.

"Whoever wins will get a trip to the State Fair with all expenses paid and will have a chance to win the grand prize of a fifty-dollar gold piece."

Molly couldn't help gasping. Fifty dollars seemed a fortune to her who had never had a fifty-cent piece of her own in her life.

"But," Miss Wilkins went on, "the school board made one condition. They decided that character as well as scholarship should be taken into consideration. So out of the four pupils who stand highest in the spelling examination, you shall elect the one who in your estimation is the most worthy to go. So to work, all of you. This is your chance to put Bear Creek School on the map."

Mothering Terry and Bunny

Molly sighed deeply. What wouldn't she give to be the one to go! Plucky Molly whose 12 years had been mostly crowded with hard work and little fun. She lived in a squalid, one-room shack on a western dry farm. Her tired mother had given up the struggle three years before and left Molly bravely to carry on the task of mothering Jerry, aged 9, and her little sister Bunny, aged 7. In summer she worked shoulder to shoulder with her grimly silent father trying to wrest a living from the unfriendly, wind-swept prairie.

In all her life the farthest she had been from the homestead was to the near-by small town. She had never ridden in an automobile or a train or seen a movie. The chance to go to the State Fair seemed to her almost to wonderful to be true.

"Oh, I will work for this!" she whispered to Dixie, her pinto pony, confidant of all her girlish secrets. "Think what it would mean to me to be the one chosen to go! I'd ride on a train, and I'd see the State Capitol and the fair. Perhaps I'd have an auto ride and even see a movie."

Her eyes filled with wistful longing. "Oh, but wishing will never get me anywhere," she said, as she patted Dixie's velvety nose. "Hard work and plenty of it will take me farther than wishing."

So Molly got out her worn old spelling book and set to work to master every word in it. And such a task was not an easy one for a little girl upon whose shoulders fell the task of mothering a family, doing all the cooking and housework, and a large share of the chores outside.

By the time the dishes were done and the two smaller children in bed and the house tidied up at night she was so weary that she wanted to sleep without even undressing. To force herself to keep awake and learn to spell words was desperately hard.

"But it will be worth all this if I can only win," she told herself. "I want this more than I've ever wanted anything before. Then, if I win this, I stand a chance of winning the $50 gold piece."

Then she thought of all the things she could do with $50. She did so long to buy Jerry and Bunny a respectable outfit of clothes that were not "hand-me-downs," and a good warm mackinaw for Daddy, and then with what was left she would buy herself some baby chicks and baby turkeys—all her own—that she would watch and tend so carefully and in time be able to realize a little income from.

Molly spelled while she washed dishes. She spelled while she cooked and did the chores. She spelled on her way to and from school. And when examination day rolled around she was confident that she could spell every word in the book—even the terribly "catchy" ones at the very back.

But she knew that she was not the only one who had worked hard. Every pupil from the fourth grade up aspired to the honor of being the one chosen to "put Bear Creek School on the map."

Excitement at Bear Creek School

So there was an air of quivering excitement in the room as Miss Wilkins passed long strips of legal cap paper.

Molly was so well prepared that the words flowed effortlessly from her pen. Even when Miss Wilkins came to the hard words in the back of the book that set many a pupil to scratching his head, Molly was usually the first one to raise her eyes.

And then suddenly she saw something that caused her heart to sink with dismay. Lora Bicknell across the aisle was cheating. In the turned-up hem of her middy blouse was a slip of paper at which she was peeking. Lora looked up in time to catch Molly's indignant glance and she flushed to the roots of her hair.

Hot tears blinded Molly for a moment. It wasn't fair. Lora had everything. Her father was well-to-do. It meant nothing to her to go to the State Fair. She had been there several times.

Then suddenly Molly was brought back to earth by the realization that Miss Wilkins had pronounced a word that she had not heard. She raised her hand. "Please, Miss Wilkins," she said weakly, "I didn't get that last word."

"I'm sorry you weren't paying attention, Molly," said the teacher, "but you know the rule is that no word is to be repeated."

And then indeed did Molly grow sick at heart. She missed no more words, but when she handed in her paper, the one vacant space was glaringly noticeable.

The next day the pupils were all eagerly expectant to learn the results of the spelling examination. But Molly's heart felt like a heavy rock. She had missed a word—not because she did not know how to spell it, but because the shock of discovering Lora cheating had caused her not to hear. It was all Lora's fault, she felt, and her heart was filled with bitterness.

As soon as the pupils were seated Miss Wilkins wrote the spelling grades on the board:

"Lora Bicknell—100.
"Molly Holden—99.
"Mary Burke—98.
"Harry Jones—98."

"Well," said Miss Wilkinson dusting the chalk off her hands, "there are the four highest grades. Now, taking character into consideration, whom do you consider most worthy of going to the State Fair to represent your school?"

The Nomination

Instantly, Vera Jordan, Lora's chum was on her feet. "I don't think there is any question about who should go," she said emphatically. "Lora has a perfect grade and we know what her character is. I nominate her."

"Second the nomination!" cried half-a-dozen voices at once.

"I move the nominations be closed!" cried someone else.

Then something happened to Molly. Always a sense of fair play had burned in her heart like a flame. Although what she was about to do would cause her schoolmates to despise her, she could not remain silent and let an injustice like this be done. Her fists were clenched as she rose heavily to her feet. She hardly recognized her own voice as she blurted out: "Lora should not go. It isn't right. She knows that she does not deserve to go, and she knows that I know why!"

A gasp went around the room, and Molly whose legs suddenly began to bend like cooked macaroni, sank into her seat.

"Why Molly!" said Miss Wilkins. "I don't understand. I think you should explain."

"I know, Miss Wilkins," cried Vera. "She's just envious of Lora and trying to spoil her chances. She wants to go herself."

Several children nodded their heads as if they agreed with Vera.

And as Molly looked around the room at all the unfriendly faces, such a lump rose in her throat that she could not possibly have spoken another word without bursting into tears.

"Well," said Miss Wilkins uncertainly, "I'm sure I don't know what to do. I think we had just better let the matter rest for a while. You can discuss it during your noon hour and then after lunch you can vote."

A Long, Long Morning

It was the longest morning Molly had ever spent and she dreaded to go out at noon. And when she did, her worst fears were realized. She found herself utterly deserted by all her schoolmates save loyal little Jerry and Bunny.

"Can you imagine anyone so jealous that she would get up before the whole room and try to spoil Lora's chances just because Lora is a better speller," she heard Vera's scornful voice evidently purposely raised to reach her ears.

And she sat between Jerry and Bunny trying to smile, but feeling more miserable than she had ever felt in her life. It was an effort to swallow her lunch that all tasted like sawdust.

At last the seemingly endless noon hour was over and the pupils filed inside.

Molly happened to glance across at Lora and she was surprised to see that Lora looked quite as pale and miserable as Molly felt.

"Now," said Miss Wilkins, "I hope you have come to an agreement about your candidate. Are you ready to vote?"

"Miss Wilkins," said Lora rising to her feet, "I have something to say. Molly was right. I don't deserve to go. I—I cheated." And she burst into a flood of tears.

Then like a flash Molly was on her feet. "Miss Wilkins," she cried, "Lora does deserve to go now. If character is to count in this contest, Lora deserves to go because she has been so brave—brave enough to get up before the room and admit that she cheated."

But Lora dried her eyes and walked up to the blackboard and erased her name leaving Molly's at the top. "My name doesn't belong there," she said. "It wouldn't be there at all if I hadn't cheated. I don't know why I did that and I'll never cheat again," and she walked back to her seat with drooping head.

"Of course, Lora," said Miss Wilkins, "if you didn't get your grade fairly you aren't entitled to represent us at the contest. But I am glad that you have done your best to atone for your dishonesty and I am sure that you will be trustworthy in the future. And you too," she turned to Molly—"It wasn't an easy thing you did this morning, but I feel that you did what was right. Never allow an injustice be done even though you lay yourself open to criticism by seeking to prevent it. Now you children may vote."

And when the ballots were counted Molly was unanimously elected to represent the Bear Creek School at the State Fair spelling contest. Her heart filled with pleasure and pride at this evidence of her classmates' faith in her and she resolved that she would prove worthy of their trust.

"I'm glad you're going," said Lora gamely seizing her hand after school. "I guess you'll win and you deserve to."

"Thanks," said Molly simply, "and I want you to know that I don't believe I'd ever have been brave enough to do what you did."

"You wouldn't ever have to in the first place. And I don't suppose I would have had sense enough to have told I was a cheat if you hadn't made me so ashamed of myself," admitted Lora.

And the two girls clasped hands and looked into each other's eyes with awakened respect, and their handclasp was an earnest pledge of friendship.

Molly Spelled While She Washed Dishes

Mrs. Percival Pig Finds a Way

(A True Story)

IT WAS a beautiful spring day and Mrs. Percival Pig had been let out of her pen and was exploring the orchard. There were 10 of the little pigs and their names were Prudence, Priscilla, Patrick, Philip, and Paul; Patience, Pansy, Phineas, Philander, and Primrose. It had taken some time and thought to find names for them all, but they were darlings and worth it 10 times over—one of the nicest little families of pigs that ever oof-oofed and grunt-grunted or ate apple parings and buttermilk.

The orchard was a wonderful place, full of nice smells, grubs, beetles, and rich, juicy, delicious-tasting roots. They went all around it and presently came to a small open gate, leading into the lot behind the house.

The farmer was making a garden there and he had forgotten about Mrs. Pig and her family and hadn't shut the gate. A wide space was dug up and finely raked, ready for sowing, with a long border extending up one side of it almost to the house. There was to be a high board fence, covered with vines and flowers on that side of the garden, and the farmer had the post holes already dug. Just now the farmer had gone down the hill to a neighbor's to bring up his ax, remembering that he had left it there the day before, when he had been helping them split a large pile of wood.

Pretty soon the pigs found their way all around the orchard and came to the gate. They were looking for somewhere to go next, and this would do very well, Mrs. Percival Pig had no sooner turned her head in that direction than 10 frisky little pigs kinked their tails and trotted delightedly through. They ran straight for the raked ground and stood looking at it curiously. They even ran out on it a little way and smelled it with their funny, wee, disk noses.

Philander's Discovery

Mrs. Pig remained near the edge; she too, was mildly curious but she did not care much for dug up ground; she preferred to dig it up herself with her own broad snout. So she called them back and the little pigs ran over to the border and out on the wide plot of grass beyond. They were trotting along the edge looking at everything when Philander Pig came upon something unusually interesting and, of course, he wanted to share it with the others.

"Oh, see what I have found!" he cried. "Come look!"

It was one of the post holes, very deep and dark—at least, a little pig would think so—and let a long way down into the earth. Nine other curious wee pigs obeyed his invitation and crowded up to look; they pushed against Philander, who stood peering down, and, very much to their surprise for they hadn't intended to do it, he tumbled into the hole! They squealed, turned their backs and knotted tails in a quick wheel and scampered to a distance. There they turned, showing a row of inquiring snouts and wondering little pig eyes. What had happened and how? They ventured to the edge to peer in.

Mrs. Pig came hurriedly up. She knew too well what had happened. "Oof—woof!" she warned sharply. It was short but had a long meaning. "Keep away. You are too close to the edge. Do you all want to fall in?"

She started for the road gate on the run. It was standing ajar but she stopped short when she reached it and hung her head near the ground for a moment as if in a study. Perhaps she was thinking, "No, it is no use to run for help. There is nobody near; besides no one ever pays any attention to a pig. They wouldn't understand I was asking for help. I must save my child myself."

Her Great Idea

She had an idea too. Back she ran to the hole and began to root swiftly in the soil. She plowed all around the hole and sent great showers of earth raining down on poor Philander. But, never mind, Philander was a smart little pig and he saw what she was doing it for. He shook his ears, wiggled his pink, hairy body and tramped it under foot. More and more of it. Faster and faster it came. Mrs. Pig grunted directions—interrupting herself now and then to warn her other children who, headed by Pansy Pig, had come close and stood staring at their mother in wondering admiration—and as she grunted Philander shook himself free of the falling dirt. It was a two-foot hole, about 12 inches wide, which gave Philander just room enough to stand in the bottom of it. But a small hole fills quickly and Philander found himself rising higher and higher. He was getting near the top.

"He's coming out! He is coming out!" squealed all nine brothers and sisters. "Philander is coming out!"

"And he should never have got in," commented Mrs. Pig wisely, stopping her work as Philander climbed over the edge. "However, I am glad you all learned something and that is the most important thing. If there's a way in, there's a way out; put on your thinking cap and you'll find it."

She took them to the back of the garden and lay down to give them their morning lunch; presently the farmer returned and found them; he drove them through the orchard gate, closing it this time, and though Mrs. Pig was talking away to herself he hadn't the slightest idea she was trying to tell him the strange adventure that had happened during his absence.

Happy Days in a Sod House

ALICE May felt lonely. The other children had gone to a party.

"Aunt Peggy, I don't know what to do. What did you do when you were a little girl and lived in the sod house?" Alice May leaned against Aunt Peggy's chair and watched her embroidery needle carrying the bright-colored thread.

"One thing I played with," said Aunt Peggy, cutting a thread, "was buttons."

"Buttons! How did you play with buttons?"

Aunt Peggy smiled at the puzzled face.

"We played that they were people. I think we liked them better even than our paper dolls. Each button had a name."

"I remember one little black button that we named 'Pointie.' That was a queer name for a little girl, but she was always a little girl in our button plays. Some of the buttons were fathers and some mothers and some were big brothers. One brown silk-covered button was the mother of our favorite button children. Pointie was the one we liked best and belonged to the brown silk mother. Pearl was another. She was a tiny white pearl button. Pointie and Pearl did not look much alike even though they were sisters. Jack, their button brother, was a big brass button that we polished until it glistened."

"We had buggies for our families, too, but we never could take more than two for a ride at one time. Did you ever look at the little buckle on the back of Daddy's vest? We used those buckles for buggies. You can bend one side backward and leave the sharp teeth pointing forward. The teeth were the shafts of the buggy and the other part made a fine seat. We could make one or two buttons stay on this seat and many a ride we gave our little button boys and girls and their mothers."

"Oh, Aunt Peggy, please show me how to make a buggy," Alice May jumped up and down in her excitement.

"To be sure I'll show you. I think we may be able to make an automobile by using two buckles. Run, now, and find Mother's button bag and you and I will have a party to ourselves here at home."

Myrtle Turtle

Have
You seen
My turtle?
I like—
Her very
Well.

She's rather
Young and
Bashful.
She hides
Inside
Her shell.

But when
She knows
I'm quiet
And thinks
That I
Don't see

Cunning
Myrtle
Turtle
Comes out
And looks
At me.

ANNA CHIPLEY.

June Calendar Puzzle

June brings picnic time. Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, see if you can spell the names of 13 different good things which usually find their way into the picnic basket. Ten of these are eatables, and three are beverages

Children of Old Korea

By EVANGELINE WEIR

KIUNG KIM and his little sister lived in the Far East on a narrow neck of land washed by the sea of Japan on one side and the China Sea on the other. Like its neighbors on either side, Korea is a very old country with many quaint customs found only in Asia.

The house in which the little boy and girl lived was very old and queer looking, indeed, just like a picture out of a story book. It was small, low, one story high, and not unlike several big doll houses packed together. Its slanting roofs were of heavy tiles while its small latticed windows were filled with a tough oiled paper instead of glass.

Their Funny Little House

The rooms in this funny little house looked quite bare for there were no tables, chairs nor beds anywhere. A set of drawers, a chest or a low writing desk was considered enough for any room. The floors looked queer, too, for they were covered with a thick oiled paper of plain white or yellow which was pasted fast to hold it in place. This could be washed like our oilcloth. The walls were covered with the same plain paper.

Everybody sat on the floor while eating or resting, and lay upon it while sleeping. All shoes or slippers worn outside the house were left beside the door before their owner entered. The floor had to be warm, for Koreans do not sit on pillows and mats nor lie on a mattress like their cousins in Japan and China. They just lie down on the floor in their usual dress and go to sleep, at any time and in any room, day or night.

The old house had a queer heater, too. In the ground near the building was a big hole with a kind of chimney pot over it. Connected with this was a big pipe and flues laid under the stone and mud floors. In this hole a bundle of twigs or sticks was placed and set ablaze. Very soon there was a slow, pleasant heat which made the paper-covered floors just warm enough to sit or sleep upon when the weather was cold.

Kiung and his sister sat upon the floor while they ate their meals from a small tray or a little table with legs but six inches high. They had flat metal spoons to use in their rice bowl, and chopsticks for meat, fish and vegetables. They did not drink milk nor tea, but water in which millet or barley had been cooked. Sometimes they had honey water with bits of orange peel or ginger in it.

The children had no special bed time. They lay down when they were tired and sleepy and took a nap. If they sat up all night, it did not matter. The house was never quiet for some members were walking about, talking or working at all hours, day or night. No one complained of it for it was an old accepted custom which all followed.

Father Kim

Everybody wore white cotton dresses summer and winter. Father Kim dressed just as his ancestors did a thousand years ago. Great baggy trousers drawn in or folded at the ankles over padded stockings; a kind of short coat or shirt, broad belted at the waist, and a long, loose outer garment with wide sleeves were his costume. On his feet he wore the low, flat, soft shoe like those used in China.

The hat was a curious one. It was of horsehair with a high crown and a broad brim, and was entirely too small for his head. Father Kim had long hair, twisted into a knot on the top of his head. Around his brow was a tight black band. On the band and topknot he wore his odd black hat, tied beneath his chin with a black ribbon, sometimes with a string of small amber beads.

Mrs. Kim wore full trousers under a full long shirt, belted in with a wide band around her waist, and a little jacket above it. On her feet she wore the wadded socks. The little daughter dressed like her mother.

Kiung wore wide trousers and belted shirt or coat. His long black hair was parted in the middle and hung in a long plait down his back. Everybody called him Kiung, but his little sister was known as sister of Kiung Kim or little daughter of Tai-wha Kim. Her name was not known or used outside her home.

There must be much washing and ironing in a country where the people are dressed in white both winter and summer. Near the home of the Kims, there was a big brook which flowed by a stone wall. This was a favorite place for the women to go with the family washing, and the children liked to sit on this wall and watch them at work, or take off their straw slippers and wade in the water.

On the flat stones along this wall, the women squatted while they washed the soiled clothes. They would dip the pieces into the water, then wring them dry, roll them in little bundles, steep them in a lye made from wood ashes, lay them on flat stones and beat them with flat paddles made for the work. When the work was finally finished, the clothes were taken home to be ironed.

The little girl thought ironing great fun, but her mother and the maids knew it took much time and labor. In the old Korean homes, they work just as their ancestors did 1000 years ago. All the seams were ripped apart before ironing, then the pieces rolled on wooden cylinders and beaten till smooth. Then the garments which have been taken apart must be sewed together, though some long seams are joined with paste instead of thread and needle.

The children had many playthings and some pets. Kiung had a funny little monkey dressed in a jacket and cap; the little girl had two puppies, of which she took great care. Many of their toys were made of strong, tough, rainproof paper.

They had raincoats and umbrellas made of paper, and their father had a folding hat cover made of thin paper which he carried in one of his sleeves so that he might have it to protect his funny horsehair hat when it rained. This paper cover is cone-shaped and covers the hat like a half-open umbrella. All their kites and lanterns are made of this paper and last a long while.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Jocund lytel Fowles"

(Birds in June)

JUNE is the month of little wings. The bird chorus of May is failing a little, for the growing families are clamorous and all too little time is left for song; though later in the month infant voices are added to the adult singing. All day the parent birds fly to and fro at the bidding of four or five hungry mouths, at the bidding of ten or a dozen in the case of the long-tailed tit. Of all birds the titmice are surely the most attractive, plump, soft and charmingly colored, with such pretty habits as make them a never-ending fascination to watch. Blue tits are probably the most common, for they come in winter to most gardens where a swung cocker-nut or a piece of suet gives them a larder; where they climb and hang from all angles, creeping mouselike to apparently impossible vantage points, walking head down as comfortably as in any other position. Their pale gold and blue is seen to best advantage under gray skies, among bare branches. In early spring when the breath of primroses and wet violets rises on the pollened wind, the sharp cry of the great tit heralds the sweeter, fuller days. Now the habit to gather into flocks has broken down, and no longer may one see cole and marsh tits, great and blue, all flying together in amicable company. The call of the nest has separated the species.

On the sweet-smelling larches little long-tailed tits sit shoulder to shoulder, head stripes, breast and under parts so soft and white, back and tail and white-barred wings so finely shaded in fawn and brown and black, withal so round and sweet and helpless, that they might be flowers. When the wind blows, their downy plumage breaks into absurd little frothing curls. Not far away, young woodlarks, speckled like a thrush's breast, cling to the rough larchen twigs, their well-marked eye stripe—almost a brow—giving them an air of portentous gravity wholly out of keeping with their chubby infancy.

Sparrows are all too often the Ishmaels among birds, perhaps because they are so common: yet their cheerful clamor keeps us company in even the dreariest city, among smoke and noise, where no other bird will venture. They are determined to claim their kinship with a world of men and surly would we be to shut our hearts to their small persistent faces. Certainly their babes are ingratiating enough for the most exacting, sitting fat and fluffy among the opening foxgloves at the spinney edge, all in cream and chestnut brown.

So rich are we in the English year that bud and nesting song, flowers and young birds, each come together. Where the elm broke into tiny leaf, the chiff-chaff and cuckoo rang their golden bells; where the apple bloom was promised, the blackbird sang down the westering sun; above the storm-shaken hawthorns the missel thrush flung out upon the wet wind a second rain of honied notes. Now in the hedgerow the honeysuckle horns grow golden and little yellow-hammers peer out curiously upon the world, an errant breeze ruffling their head feathers into a charming semblance of a baby's hair. Little white-throats hide behind dog roses in the scented lanes, tall-less and soft, plump as wild bees. Young willow warblers open wide mouths among the sheltering grasses about their nest; and the creeper who delighted us with his soft mouselike journeys a month ago has his small counterpart in a more youthful habit of warmer brown, creeping valorously after him round and round the trunk as far as the lowest branches, then down and the spiral ascent again. Sometimes the baby, as babies will, clings to the bark and opens an appealing mouth, looking ridiculously like the young blackbirds who run after their parents long after they are fledged, spread out trembling wings and beg for food with every charming device known to the little opportunists.

Fledged swallows are entrancing to watch, flinging themselves into the air as they do on hearing the thin high cry of the adult bird, to take their food on the wing. Martins and swifts and swallows delight us at all times, in their spring and autumn journeyings, their wheeling exquisite flight, their color and slim clean lines, the sound of their twittering beneath the eaves, the elfin exercise of little feet among the rafters overhead. And to the sight of swallows, in the warm June day, must be added the sound of their voices as they rise high into the twilight sky, and the delicate crying of their return from those mysterious night flights with the dew of the early dawn.

Actually there are no nights in June, if night mean darkness, for between day and day stretches only a luminous twilight, delayed through the hours of the nightjar, while the pale cup of the flowers gathers and holds the tremulous light that never really withdraws. Wakeful sheep pass on noiseless feet among the moon-daisies in shadowy fields, and in the first strengthening of the light that heralds the day a heron stands dreaming above his chosen stream.

In the margins of that same stream little moorhens make soft cheeping among the rushes, and coots and dabchicks slip shadowlike in the dawn between the water lilies. Sand martins, with their butterfly-like flight, flutter in a mist of wings to the surface of the ripples; or run in companies, so gregarious are they, in and out of the holes they have dug in the sandy banks. When the sun is high that most lovely thing in a summer's day, the dragon fly, will hover radiant in azure or gold above the shining water.

The English year is crowned with the lovely June, roses and little wings attending upon her state. In the long slumberous days, in the warm white nights, we remember John Drinkwater:

Now dawn comes to my window breathing midsummer roses,
And scythes are wet with dew.

D. T.

In the Seldja Gorge

Skirting the foot of the hills that trend along, apparently closed, one suddenly encounters a broad streambed with a rivulet meandering down its centre; this is the Seldja-water (arabice, Thelja). It issues out of a gateway, hitherto unrevealed; and here you may turn aside from the plain and enter into the heart of the mountains, into a world of nightmare effects. This very portal is fantastic, theatrical; it leads into an arena of riven rocks that might serve as council-chamber for a cloud of Ifrits, and is closed at the further end. There is a second gateway to be passed before you can enter the gorge itself.

The track winds upwards — the whole length of the defile is about three miles—sometimes between walls of rock which are chiselled so smoothly by the gentle waters that one can hardly believe them to be of natural workmanship (and at these points, as a rule, your only path is the streambed itself); opening out again into wide amphitheatres, rose-tinted cirques of desolation, where masses of débris, slipped down from the heights, lie prone in Dantesque confusion. There are rockdoves and falcons fluttering about the sunny precipices; cliff-swallows build precarious habitations against the roof of yawning caverns; sandpipers and wagtails skim over the streamlet that glides in a smiling flood across reaches of yellow sand. The charm of water in the waste! This Seldja-brook is a true child of the sun; cold in the morning and evening hours, its restless little heart becomes tepid at midday with the glowing beams.

Spiky reeds and tamarisks trip alongside, and the wild fig thrusts demoniac roots into the crevices; here and there you may see a group of oleasters, descendants, maybe, of the now vanished Roman olive plantations in the plain, or a stunted palm that has shot up from the stone cast away by some passing caravan. For these Oueds are all highways dating from immemorial ages; there is a ceaseless passage of man and animals along them.

We passed numbers of camels, groaning and snorting among the slippery rocks, with the water splashing over their feet; higher up, a large descending flock of sheep, over six hundred of them, completely blocked up the valley. They were being led to the plain below, where, thanks to the recent rains, a succulent but ephemeral crop of green had sprung up.—NORMAN DOUGLAS, in "Fountains in the Sand."

Morning Song

There's a mellower light just over the hill,
And somewhere a yellower daffodil,
And honey, somewhere, that's sweeter still.

And some were meant to stay like a stone,
Knowing the things they have always known,
Sinking down deeper into their own;

But some must follow the wind and me,
Who like to be starting and like to be free,
Never so glad as we're going to be!

—KARLE WILSON BAKER, in "Dreamers on Horseback."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD
If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months... $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U S A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HERALD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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(Dutch Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Young Chief Returns

I have returned unto my ancient mesa.
Oh, Sun, pour down your golden warmth upon me;
Oh, Rain, caress my burning eager face,—
At last, I have come Home!
After sojourning in the White Man's cities,
After delving into his store of knowledge,
I have, at last, come Home!

Night after night, shut in a boxlike room,
I have heard the wind sweep through this narrow canyon;
Heard the slim birches bend their silvery heads
Like fluttering music brushing through the air;
Heard the coyote give his lonely call
And closed my eyes upon the scene before me—
The narrow bed, the scarred oak bureau,
The old slat-rocker in the eastern window,
The student lamp upon the table,
The pile of dog-eared books lying beside it—
(Books that contained the White Man's way of learning)
Closed my eyes on them all,
And looked once more
Upon this ancient land—
My people's heritage!
What have I learned in books?
Have I learned how the eagle builds her nest
And soars with fearless freedom out of sight?
Have I learned how to reach my people's heart
And lift from it the shame of vanished hopes?

Oh, I will rest tonight beneath the stars:
I cannot go unto my people yet
Full of the White Man's customs;
I cannot take them words to comfort them.
After the stars
Have shone on me all night
And washed my heart of all its pettiness,
I can fling wide my arms
Unto my people.
Then they will know
I have returned to them.
Bringing the best of all that I have learned
To share with them;
Leaving behind the things we cannot use
And bearing in my heart a ringing song—
"I have returned, my people,
I am Home!"

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

The Wagon Barn. From a Charcoal Drawing by Monroe North

The Course of the Charles River

The colonists of Massachusetts Bay named their river the Charles, in honor of the Stuart King of England. In earlier days it bore the name of Norumbega and the Indians called it the Quinobequin. The Charles rises not far from the Rhode Island boundary line, in Norfolk County, where small head-streams connect a series of lakes. Pursuing a meandering course northward through marshy banks haunted by the red-winged blackbird, the river passes fallow farm lands and dips under planked country bridges. Towns with pleasant names, some Indian, some reminiscent of England, stretch along its banks. Near the source are Wrentham, Millis and Medfield; later we reach Natick and Wellesley, where it describes a great curve to the east.

On the banks of the Charles at Natick, one is reminded of the labors of John Eliot among the Indians. He was a graduate of Cambridge University in England, a man of singularly attractive manner, so we are told by the historians. First he studied the Indian language for two years, in order to help them. His first sermon to the aborigines was given at Newton on the Charles. Eliot became known later as "the Indian apostle," for he gathered the "praying Indians" into village congregations, some of them under native teachers. These converts rose to the number of four thousand or more. Several hundred of them were taught a written language, invented by Eliot, who finally completed the great task of translating the Bible for their benefit.

Pursuing the river course from Natick and Wellesley, we come to the dignified old town of Dedham. To see this part of the river in spring when the water brims the banks and birches, willows and red tasseled maples bend to their reflections of pale green, yellow, delicate red, and maroon is a memorable sight. We have now accomplished more than half of the forty-seven miles from the source of the Charles to its mouth.

At Norumbega, now park land, we begin to find romantic legends of the distant past associated with the river. Archæology has had its say in regard to Norumbega. Professor Horsford of Boston has written several books on his finds. He was so sure of the ruins of an old Norse city on the Charles at Waterlown, and again at Norumbega, that he bought land and erected a memorial tower at the junction of Stony Brook and the Charles River in 1889. Verrazzano, the Italian navigator, under Francis First of France, in 1524, sailed into the mouth of a river named Norumbega. Many maps have the name. A pilot under Roberval found a river between Cape Ann and Cape Cod in the forty-third degree, a river with a city on its banks, both called Norumbegue. An English sailor, David Ingram, spoke of it when returning to England from a voyage, whereupon Sir Humphrey Gilbert was so fired with the desire to visit the spot that he sailed shortly after, taking the poet Parmenius with him to sing the praises of the country. They expected to find houses with pillars of crystal and silver, pearls and precious stones. It was also sought by Champlain, and by Captain John Smith.

Fitted into a background of Icelandic and Norse saga are traditions which link Leif Ericson and the Charles River. He started from Greenland in the year 1000, with a crew of thirty-five. The saga says that he floated in from what is now Boston Bay, up the Charles River at flood tide; then into the ancient Back Bay, which Leif spoke of as "a lake through which a river flowed into the sea."

There is a point now in Cambridge, at Gerry's Landing, just below the Lowell estate of "Elmwood," where goods were brought in colonial times, unloaded from boats and scows and transported into the country for the settlers and for traffic with the Indians. The Icelandic sagas go on to say that, in the far period, Leif and his company landed here, for the shore was bold and hard and a ship could rest on an even keel. Here they "brought from their ships their skin cots and made booths." It is thought that he built a house here where they wintered, for a tablet of granite on the supposed ruins states that: "On this spot in the year 1000, Leif Ericson built his house in Vineland." Later expeditions from Greenland were supposed to have come here for masur wood, the collecting of which was an important industry among the Northmen. It could be carved with remarkable delicacy. The archæologist finds at Watertown, by the river, an amphitheater with eight terraces, possibly for the spectators of Norse games. There is a stone dam of very ancient construction here, too. Governor Winthrop of Boston once journeyed up the Charles with friends to see this dam; and on the trail they found a great cleft rock, which he named Adams' chair. It may still be seen.

The final chapter in the river's story is the passage of the Charles through Cambridge and its conversion into a beautiful water parkway in Boston. Harvard crews for many years have trained for races on the river. A memorial bridge near the athletic stadium is particularly fine. New units of Harvard College dormitories border this section. At Craigie Bridge a new dam keeps the water in the Charles River Basin at a constant level, covering the former unsightly flats which were noticeable at low tide.

The river now becomes a broad estuary, as it approaches Boston. Crossed by the Cottage Farm Bridge as its southern boundary, the water parkway begins with the Cambridge Memorial Drive on one side and the Esplanade on the Boston bank. It is a broad expanse of water, irregularly rectangular. To the north near the mouth it is traversed by the Longfellow Memorial Bridge of light-colored stone and concrete. Already the trees, shrubbery, broad green lawns and inviting paths attract thousands of people for refreshment. The citizens have expended much, but additional private philanthropy is to do much more in the near future. On the Boston side, Beacon Hill and the golden State House dome make a splendid background. The Cambridge side is dominated by the Greek beauty of the new Institute of Technology buildings and landscape gardening. At night, when these are illuminated and festoons of electric lights outline the whole water parkway, the Basin is at its loveliest.

Those who love the Charles will find interest in the most recent plans for its improvement. Instead of the present stonework on the Boston shore, banks are to be shelved to the water's edge and developed with parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches, wide lawns and tree-shaded paths. The Charles River Basin is a city's benevolent gesture to its inhabitants and visitors—a gesture from the heart.

MANY picturesque old farm barns still dot the New England landscape. Soft gray in tone, they never intrude, but seem rather to harmonize with the surroundings. Even their dilapidation adds to the dignity of these old structures. They have grown old with grace and their invariably well-balanced proportions seem to challenge the attractiveness of newer rural architectural style and bright red color.

Often the old barn has a wing; almost a barn in itself. Tradition calls this part the Wagon Barn but, alas, one is likely today to find it sheltering the family car—a false note in an otherwise harmonious subject.

Neutral in color, a patina applied to the wood by the elements, the old barn often gives a slight illusion of blue. When in full sunlight, the gray, if we look carefully, sparkles with a tinge of gold which seems to come from within the wood. The paint has long since gone, except under the eaves where rain and sun have not penetrated. But hardly a trace of color remains even there. Under the leaky roof is a hay loft, empty now and black as pitch, from the opening of which the old door has disappeared.

Through the exquisitely arched entrance we see the interior gradating from light to dark, a soft, velvety tone. There are no sharp-edge shadows, because the day is overcast. Vertical streaks of light, like silver threads, wedge in through the narrow cracks between the boards of the back wall. The light, reflected from the ground, reveals the ceiling beams to which still cling a little whitewash. A wagon, faded red and blue, provides a touch of color. An old bob-sled, which has not glided over snow for years and is now used as a catch-all for things too numerous to mention, reposes in a corner close to the wall. Withal a charming subject, restful and easy to look at.

Bach's Instinct for Sound

His (Bach's) knowledge of the theory of music was profound and deep, but had nothing of the pedant about it. Indeed, one of his friends said of him, "Let anyone ask the great Bach, who has a perfect command of all artifices of art, and whose astounding works one cannot see or hear without amazement, whether, in the attainment of this great skill and dexterity, he even once thought of the mathematical relations of the tones, and whether he once consulted mathematics in the construction of so many musical artifices."

I should say he certainly did not—he who had music in his blood and bone had small need of mathematics. He had a curious instinctive knowledge of the behaviour of sound, as is shown by the fact that once, when he was in Berlin, he was taken to see the new-builded Opera House, and when he stood in the gallery of the great dining-room he said at once that if someone standing in a corner of the hall spoke in a whisper another person standing in the corner diagonally opposite with his face to the wall would hear every word, though no one else could do so. The experiment was at once tried and Sebastian proved right, though even the architect had not suspected this curious acoustic quality of the room.—ESTHER MEYNELL, in "The Little Chronicle of Magdalena Bach."

וואָם הייסט אן אמת'ע תפלה?

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטען סיענס מאניטאר")

עס איז פאראן מערשידענע באגריפן וועגן דער פראגע פון אכטצעהן נאָם, אָבוואוהל אין אמתן מוזען די אלע תפלות, וועלכע וועלכן בעזאמטפרט פון נאָם, השבען אין אויגן אויבערשטן באזיס, עס איז מעגליך אז די אלע פערשידענע פארמען פון סיסלען, וואָס מעגלען בעזונדען אויסצודריקן זייער בקשה, פערקערפערן, אויף א גרעסערען אדער קלענעם, מיטגיפן און וואהרהייט, אָבער וועלן סיר זאָלען מיטָ נעהמען אין אָבאמערקט גייסטיגער באציהָ, וואָס קרלויבט דעם מענש זיך צוצוזיָ קומען מים דעם אלמיגען גייסט. די יקנעגע תפלה וואָס איז וואהר קען קיין מאל נים וועלען אויסגעדריקט ווערען א פארטולע, דערפאר וואָס עס מוז זיין א תקרליכע ביטע. און מוז וועלען באשאפען פון אויבערואיגן. אויידער דער מענש קען רימפיר כהאלן זיין מוז ער פרי-חער באציהען קשוואָס פון דער נאטהיג, און פון דער פערוואנדשאפט וואָס קעניפ-פירם צווישען נאָם און מענש.

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"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

דערלויבען קרקלערונג, די נעמליכע לויטע, וואָס דאָס חיוסם נאָם, האָס אויסער קרעלם, און וועם אויסער ערפילען ישרע מעשליכע נויס. נאָר אין אויהרע שריפטען דריקם זי אויס מים נרויס קראפט אז נאָר די יקניגע פער-זען נאָם, א נעוויסען עלעמענם פון נערע-מיקעים און וואהרהיים, אָבער וועלן סיר זאָלען מיטָ נעהמען אין אָבאמערקם נייסטיגער באציהָ, וואָס קרלויבם דעם מענש זיך צוצוזיָ קומען מים דעם אלמי-מיגען נייסם. די יקניגע תפלה וואָס איז וואהר קען קיין מאל נים וועלען אויסג-דריקם ווערען א פארטולע, דערפאר וואָס עס מוז זיין א תקרליכע ביטע. און מוז וועלען באשאפען פון אויבערואיגן. אויידער דער מענש קען רימפיר כהאלן זיין מוז ער פרי-חער באציהען קשוואָס פון דער נאטהיג, און פון דער פערוואנדשאפט וואָס קעניפ-פירם צווישען נאָם און מענש.

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(The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Nocturne

The moon is a round, white wafer on the envelope of night,
Sealing the unutterable secrets the nightingale
Inscribes for me upon the pages of the scented dark.

E. E. F.

What Is Prayer?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE concepts of prayer are many and varied, yet there can be only one basis for effective prayer. Differing forms or modes of prayer may each comprise some greater or lesser elements of righteous prayer, but spiritual perception alone enables one to commune with Spirit. True prayer can never be standardized or reduced to a formula, but it must always conform to spiritual aspiration. To pray aright involves an understanding of God and of man's relation to Him.

Paul's injunction, "Pray without ceasing," gives much food for thought. Prayer "without ceasing" obviously would be impossible if prayer consisted of mere words or of a physical attitude. It is the attitude of thought that counts, however, not bodily posture or phraseology. This is not to say that the specific act of prayer is not desirable or essential, for Christian Scientists preeminently realize the necessity for direct effort in contradistinction to generalization; yet in its degree every good thought is a prayer. God cannot be approached from the standpoint of materiality, for, in the words of Jesus, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

Real thoughts emanate from God, divine Mind. It is related that a noted astronomer was once so awed by his study of the heavens that he falteringly exclaimed, "I think Thy thoughts after Thee, Oh God!" When we are entertaining good thoughts we are thinking God's thoughts, and in this way we commune with Him. Right thinking should be an unceasing process. Much that is called prayer is little more than selfish asking. Such so-called prayer is, in fact, as material and mechanical as the turning of a Tibetan prayer wheel.

The Apostle James says, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts." It is fair to assume that the word "lusts," as used here, stands for all the varied concomitants of the flesh or, in the terminology of Christian Science, "material beliefs." Matter can have no part in or with Spirit, God, and prayer based solely on fleshly desires can never rise higher than its source. On page 494 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy makes the wonderful statement, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need," but in her writings she also emphasizes the teaching that blessings come to different persons in the measure of their deserving.

Material illustrations are never entirely satisfying, but one's attitude in prayer may be likened to a radio receiving set. Only as it is properly tuned in on the sending station can messages be received, and the interference of static is lessened in proportion as the receiving set is perfected. Messages may constantly go forth from the sending station without meeting with the slightest response until a ready and waiting receiver picks them up; and when this contact is made the response is always instantaneous.

Divine Mind, God, is here and now. His immanence, as well as His goodness and all-power, should be understandingly accepted. The eternal facts about God, man, and the universe need to be known, not merely believed or conjectured. This knowing is praying. God is always ready; it is our work to become conscious of the true contact.

The first chapter in Science and Health, entitled "Prayer," opens the way for an understanding of Mrs. Eddy's teachings. Christian Scientists regard this chapter as the most wonderful analysis of the subject of prayer ever written. No open-minded person can read it without recognizing its force and grandeur, and its truth is demonstrable. Mrs. Eddy's spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, as given in the chapter just referred to (pp. 16, 17), portrays the deep spiritual meaning of our Master's model petition. When it is fully perceived that blind faith is not prayer and that communion with God can be accomplished only in the degree that spiritual desire is unadulterated with fleshly craving, prayer will be unlabored and spontaneous, and the answer to it will be unfailing and immediate.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

June in Scotland

We hail the bonnie, bonnie month of June,
When the wild flowers cheer the hearts of men,
The cuckoo's song is still in tune
And we have no need of the silvery moon
To light our evening roaming;
For the clear, gray northern gloaming,
The tender northern gloaming,
Broods over hill and glen.

We hail the merry, merry month of June,
When the students leave the old gray town,
And turn their thoughts from learned themes,
To cast for trout in midnight streams,
Whilst the dew falls thick on the loaning,
And the clear, gray northern gloaming,
The lingering northern gloaming,
Fades as the murk comes down.

E. M. RAMSAY.

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STOCKS WORK SLOWLY ABOVE RECENT LOWS

Market Shows Resistance to Further Pressure—Strong Close

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Stocks turned strong today after a resumption of selling in the rails during the earlier hours had spread into other major groups.

Rail issues, however, cancelled their losses on the rally. New York Central, which had sold 3⅜ lower, advanced 2 points net. American Can, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and Case rose about 3, and U. S. Steel, after dropping 2⅝, gained nearly 2 points net. Oils were strong, Standards of California and New Jersey moving up 2 or more.

The volume of trading contracted, sales aggregating less than 2,000,000 shares.

Resumption of selling in the rails and the disposition of a week-end accumulation of offerings burdened the market for the first hour or so, but resistance increased when losses of a point or two had developed in the pivotal industrials and utilities. Pressure against the rails was lifted and by afternoon the market had regained its courage.

Weekly economic surveys took the view that last week's rally was primarily impelled by technical market conditions, pointing out that so far there was nothing in the business outlook to support a belief than an important upturn was at hand. In general, Wall Street circles which warmly welcomed the halt in the three months' decline would probably be satisfied if the market went into an interval of dullness, characterized by narrow price changes.

Oil Industry Sentiment Better

Firmness of the oil stocks reflected a more optimistic attitude toward conditions in that industry. Advices from California said a rather substantial rise in crude prices was expected in that territory within the next few days, while the recommendations of the Requa committee were regarded as constructive.

Early weakness of the rail stocks seemed to be largely in sympathy with Pennsylvania's poor first quarter, which showed a net loss of $1,205,241 after taxes and charges compared with net income of more than $11,000,000 a year ago.

Another unsettling influence appeared to be the possibility of another cut in New York Central's dividend at the directors' meeting on Wednesday. There is talk of a reduction to a $4 to $5-basis.

Two important railroad meetings are scheduled for this week. Executives of southern roads are to meet in Washington tomorrow to hear a report on the progress made by the eastern roads in their move for higher freight rates. On Thursday, representatives of the western, southern and eastern carriers confer in New York in an effort to coördinate action on the rate question. Meanwhile, a survey of car loadings for the first fortnight in May disclosed a slight improvement in comparison with the first two weeks of April as related to a year ago. The pickup was most noticeable in the central western area.

Money was dull and rates unchanged, call loans renewing at the old 1½ per cent rate.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market was irregularly lower today and the turnover was restricted in most instances to a few sales.

Railroad and foreign obligations scored many of the larger losses.

Atchison general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s of 1960, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, St. Paul 5s of 2000, Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943, Erie 5s of 1975, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, and Central 5s of 2013 made varying declines. The variety of investment ratings in this group was indicative of the breadth of the downward movement.

German bonds provided a heavy volume but most foreign issues experienced quiet trading. The German Government 5½s and 7s and the Central Agricultural Bank 6s of 1960, slumped several points. Belgian 7s, Italian 7s, Polish 7s, Bolivian 7s, Colombian 6s of October 1961, and Uruguayan 6s dropped fractions.

Industrial loans afforded some encouragement. Though trading in them was quiet also, they showed a rising tendency. The decline was less marked among public utilities than in the railroad and foreign groups. Stock privilege obligations were behind the corresponding stocks in their fluctuations.

Loans of the United States Government were slightly lower on a few sales. Wall Street expects further flotations, probably of bonds, later this year, following the call for the redemption of the 3½ per cent series C notes.

DECREASE IN STEEL TONNAGE EXPECTED

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co., says that unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corp. as of May 31, to be published next Wednesday, are likely to show a material decrease and estimates are that, without allowing for any adjustments, the drop may reach 250,000 to 300,000 tons.

For years May has been a month of substantial reductions in bookings of the corporation, and Dow, Jones says that, as compared with the past seven years, a drop of 250,000 to 300,000 tons would be under the average.

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS CO.

In May Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. mined 72,743 tons of coal, compared with 83,323 tons in April and with 85,708 tons in May, 1930.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 6	June 8
33¼	11¼	1	Adams Express	600	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	13¼	13⅝
⅝	⅛	..	Ahumada Lead	6200					
109⅝	70¾	3	Air Reduction	5300	91	87¾	91	87¾	90⅝
16¾	3⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	12400	19⅛	18¼	19⅛	18¾	19⅛
13⅝	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	2200	5¼	4⅞	5	5	5⅛
28⅝	21¾	2.40	Alleghp pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..	..
54⅝	14	5½	Alleghany pf xw	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..	..
55	15	5½	Alleghp pf xw XL	300	22	22	22	..	..
183¾	102¾	6	Allied Chem	11300	117½	109½	110¾	110¾	110¾
43¾	18¾	2	Allied Chalmers	4300	22⅞	22	22⅞	22¾	23¼
32	15⅛	3	Amerada	500	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
29¾	11½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	17	16½	17	..	..
63¾	34¾	3†	Am Bank Note	100	37	37	37	37	37
66¼	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	54	54	54	..	..
4¾	2	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	..
38	25⅛	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	28	28	28¾	..	..
13⅜	5⅝	..	Am Brown Boveri	700	8¼	8	8¼	8¼	8⅜
78	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	60	69½	67	67	67	69
129¾	80¼	5†	Am Can	48700	102¾	97½	102½	99	99¼
39¾	14	3	Am Car & Fdry	200	18	15¾	16	..	..
48⅝	38½	3†	Am Chicle	200	42¾	42¾	42¾	41	..
51¾	16⅛	..	Am European	100	19	19	19	..	..
213	182	6	Am Express	10	212	211	212	..	..
51⅜	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	13300	26⅜	23⅝	26⅜	24¼	..
101	85¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	89½	88½	89½	..	..
78½	48½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	80½	80½	80½	49½	..
51⅜	18¼	3	Am Ice	400	31	29½	31¾	..	..
36	9¼	..	Am International	1800	11½	11	11¼	11¼	..
30¾	16	1	Am Locomotive	100	18	16	18	..	..
94¾	70	7	Am Loco pf	100	70	70	70	..	..
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3	3	3	..	3¼
23⅞	8¾	3	Am Metal	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	..	..
57¼	48½	3†	Am News	20	48½	48½	48½	..	..
64½	30¾	5	Am Power & Lt	1900	35	32¼	35	33	..
94¼	11½	.60	Am Radiator	2200	12	12¼	13¾	13	..
37⅝	15⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	17⅞	16¾	17¾	16¾	16¼
42	31	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	32	32	32	..	..
58⅛	24¾	4	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	39⅞	36½	38⅛	37½	..
31¼	14½	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	17⅞	17	17	16½	..
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	29600	179⅝	166	170¾	166¼	..
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&T	1700	48	41¾	48	..	43¼
107	100⅝	6	Am Wat pf	100	101½	101½	101½	100⅝	..
70	38	3	AmWW&Elec	200	40	38	40	..	40¾
39½	20¾	..	Am Woolen pf	400	36½	35½	36⅛	36	..
40¾	26	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	27	27	27	..	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Coj	20700	23	20¾	23	..	20½
36	19¼	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	21½	21	21½	..	21¾
18	..	..	Archer Daniels	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	..
72	32	..	Armour Del pf	400	48	46	48	..	42
4½	1⅞	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅞	..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	300	1¼	..	1¼	1¼	1¼
47	10¼	..	Armour Ill pf	400	13	13	13	..	..
28⅞	5⅜	2†	Asso Apparel Ind	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	7
29⅜	16½	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	20¾	19	20¾	..	..
98	85	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	92½	93⅜	93⅜	..	..
203⅜	132⅜	10	Atchison T&SF	50	145¾	141	144¾	145¾	..
29	17	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	17	17	17	..	..
53½	32	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	300	33	32	32	..	..
23⅜	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	1300	14½	13	14⅜	13⅝	..
29⅜	10½	4†	Auburn Auto	13300	17⅞	15⅝	176	164	..
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	..
			—B—						
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅜	
87⅞	42⅛	5	Balt & Ohio	1500	51	48½	51	50½	
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	52	52	52	52½	
14½	5¾	4	Barnsdall A	2400	7⅛	6½	7⅛	6½	
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	60	60	60	60	
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1300	16⅝	15½	16⅝	15⅞	
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	400	34	34	34	34¼	
70⅞	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	16300	45	42	45	43½	
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	200	98½	96⅜	98½	98½	
29	16	1½	Blaw Knox	100	17½	17½	17½	17¼	
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	27½	26½	27½	27	
76½	47	3†	Borden	1300	58⅜	53⅜	55⅛	53⅛	
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	2300	17	15⅞	17	16⅛	
22¾	8¼	1½†	Briggs Mfg	500	10	9¼	9¾	9¾	
5¼	2	..	Brockway	300	3	3	3	2½	
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	400	62	58¼	62	58⅝	
94½	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91	91	91	..	
10⅞	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	10¾	10	10¾	10	
58⅜	51¾	5	Brooklyn pf	400	60¼	59	59½	58¾	
129¾	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	106	105	106	..	
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	2200	13⅜	12	12	..	
114	110	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	110	110	110	..	
34⅞	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	23	22½	23½	..	
5⅜	2½	..	Budd Mfg	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
50	35	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	45	45	45	..	
23	8½	..	Bullard	200	10½	9¾	10½	10	
153¼	81½	1½	Bulova Watch	100	81½	81½	81½	81½	
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	1400	22½	20½	22½	21½	
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	200	21	21	21	11½	
20⅜	9	..	Butterick	100	10	10	10	..	
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	5600	31¾	27⅜	30½	29	
			—C—						
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	300	25	23½	24	..	
16⅝	10½	1	Campbell Wy&C	300	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	..	
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	6	6	6	5¾	
43	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	2300	40½	40	40½	39½	
45⅜	24¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7200	26⅝	25½	26⅝	26⅜	
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	34000	75	68¾	74¾	70⅝	
116	95	7	Case Thresh pf	10	104	104	104	..	
52½	21½	3	Caterpillar Trac	2200	24½	22¼	24½	23	
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	20	16	16	16	..	
24½	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	19	19	19	..	
23¼	7⅞	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	10	9¼	10	9	
54½	27½	3	*Chesapeake Corp	600	33	32⅜	33	34½	
46½	27	2½	*Ches & Ohio	6000	33½	31½	33	34¾	
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt Wset	200	5	4½	5	4½	
26⅝	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	4½	4½	4½	..	
15⅝	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	7⅞	7	7¾	7½	
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	200	30	29⅞	30	30	
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	16	16	16	..	
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl&P	2300	34½	30	34½	30¼	
12¾	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	..	
33¾	17¾	2.40	Childs Company	200	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	20¾	
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	1000	17¼	15¾	17½	16	
4¾	2	..	City Stores	200	3	2¾	2¾	..	
22⅞	14½	2	Clark Equipment	200	14¼	14	14	..	
170	133	7	Coca Cola	800	139⅞	136¾	139⅞	138⅝	
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	44⅞	44½	44⅞	45	
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	500	103	103	103	..	
17⅞	9	..	Collins & Aikman	300	12	11¾	12	12	
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	400	8	8	8	7½	
15¾	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12⅞	
45⅝	20¾	2†	Columbia Gas	3500	25⅝	23⅝	25¾	24⅛	
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	300	99¾	98⅝	99¾	100	
111⅝	55	5†	Columbian Carb	1600	68	62½	67	62¼	
16⅜	6	¾	Columbia Graph	300	7¼	6½	7¼	6⅞	
8½	6	..	Colum Gr ct	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	200	16¼	16	16¼	16⅞	
85⅜	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	..	
24½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	150	22½	22½	22½	..	
34	22	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	24	24	24	24¾	
21½	10⅜	1	Comm Solvents	2800	13⅜	11⅞	13⅞	12	
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	8000	8	7⅝	8	7⅞	
100⅜	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	92½	90	91	92	
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	1700	10¾	9¾	10½	10¼	
15	4⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾	
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	200	13¼	13	13	13⅛	
109⅝	82⅛	5	Consol Gas	8600	91½	87½	91½	88⅜	
105⅝	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	1000	105¼	104¼	105¼	104⅜	
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	28	28	28	..	
13¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	⅝	½	½	..	
8½	3	..	Containerf A	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3	
2	1⅛	..	Containerb B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	11¼	10½	11¼	10½	
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾	
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	200	54	54	54	..	
63⅜	40⅞	2½	Cont Can	2500	48¼	44⅝	48½	48½	
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	39½	38	38¾	38¾	
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2200	6⅞	6½	6⅝	5½	
98½	96	..	Cont Oil st	150	98¼	98	98	..	
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	1300	5	5	5	4¾	
86⅝	55⅝	3†	Corn Products	4000	64½	60½	64½	61	
18	6¼	..	Coty	200	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼	
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	300	2¾	2½	2½	..	
63	30⅜	..	Crucible	1200	38½	36½	38½	37½	
10½	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	80	89	89	89	..	
5¾	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	3½	3½	3½	..	
35	17	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	17	16	16	..	
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	400	38	38	38	37	
100	70	4	Curtis Publishing	1200	70	69	70	70	
5⅞	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	2300	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	2⅞	
			—D—						
23	8⅝	..	Davison Chem	200	12¼	10¼	12¼	10⅞	
22	10⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..	
107½	107¼	9	Del & Hudson	400	121	117	121	120	
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	53	53	53	..	
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	100	145	145	145	146	
19½	12	1.20	Devoe & Rey A	300	12¼	12¼	12½	13	
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	200	17¼	17	17¼	16⅜	
13½	8⅛	1	Dome Mine	1000	13¼	12⅛	13	12½	
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	19	19	19	..	
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	25000	80⅜	76⅝	80⅜	78	
23	21	..	Durham Hos pf	30	21	21	21	..	
			—E—						
185⅜	118	5	Eastman Kodak	3600	131⅜	124½	131⅜	128½	
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Sp	2400	11⅜	10	11	10⅝	
11⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..	
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	100	55¼	55¼	55½	..	
74⅜	34⅝	6	Elec Auto-Lite	7400	41⅜	38⅝	41⅛	39½	
4⅛	2	..	Elec Boat	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
60¾	30¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	14200	34⅞	31½	34½	32	
108½	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & pf	200	93¾	93½	93½	92⅝	
98⅛	84½	6	El Pow&L 6% pf	200	82	80	82	84½	
39¾	13⅝	..	Erie RR	3000	18	17⅛	18	17⅝	
8⅝	4	..	Evans Auto Load	100	4	4	4	..	
			—F—						
24	13	..	Fashion Park pf	700	13½	13½	13½	..	
15½	5	..	Fed Screw W	100	9⅛	4½	9⅛	4½	
30	18	2.40	Fed Water Serv	1000	19	18⅝	19	19	
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phs F In	700	40	39	40	..	
63⅜	35¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	60½	60½	60½	..	
55	41	2½	First Nat Stores	600	50	49½	50	49¾	
19¾	8	..	Follansbee B	100	9	9	9	..	
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	1000	27¼	25⅝	27	26¼	
32½	20¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	24½	24	24	24	
38⅝	11⅜	4	Fox Film A	4300	17¼	15⅞	17⅛	16⅛	
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	3000	25½	24¼	25½	25⅛	
			—G—						
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	5⅞	5⅜	5		
73½	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	57⅞	56	57⅜	57½	
47	15½	3	Gen Asphalt	3800	21	17¾	21	18¼	
25⅝	17½	2	Gen Baking	300	18½	18½	18½	18¾	
9½	9	..	Gen Bronze	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	
63	27⅛	..	Gen Cable pf	80	38½	38	38	38½	
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	4300	40⅞	38	40	38⅝	
12½	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾	
56	43	2	Gen Foods	800	47¾	46¼	47¾	46⅝	
5⅜	4¼	.30	Gen Gas & EA	100	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4¾	
50	38	3	Gen Mills	400	37½	37	37	38	
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	39500	35½	33⅝	35¼	33⅝	
103⅛	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	100¾	100	100	..	
10¼	5¾	..	Gen Out Ad	200	5½	5½	5½	..	
23	8¼	..	Gen Pub Service	800	10	8¾	9¾	10	
84¼	46⅛	6	Gen Ry Signal	100	50¼	50¼	50½	..	
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
74½	24	3	Gen Refractories	100	40¾	40¼	40¾	..	
57⅝	29	4	Gen Refractories	100	34	34	34	33	
15⅛	3⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	
38⅜	21½	..	Gillette Saf Raz	9100	26½	25	25½	24	
5⅞	..	..	Timbel Bros	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
78	43	7	Glidden ppf	10	67½	67½	67½	67½	
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	5¼	5	5¼	5	
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	2600	28⅞	24¾	28⅛	25½	
36⅜	11⅝	..	Goodrich	800	13¼	12½	13¼	12⅝	
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	2000	35	33½	35	33⅝	
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10	
6½	3¼	..	Graham Paige	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	
22⅝	10	..	Granby	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..	
25½	14	1†	Grand-Sil Stores	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	
18⅜	10⅝	..	Grand Union	100	16	16	16	15⅝	
20¾	18⅜	3	Granite City Stl	600	19⅛	19	19	20	
29¼	23¾	1	Grant (WT)	1000	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	25⅛	
69¾	43⅛	5	Great Nor pf	800	50¼	50	50½	49¾	
23½	18	2	Great Nor Ore	400	18⅛	18	18	18	
11⅜	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	..	
6¾	3¾	..	Grisby-Grunow	400	4⅛	3½	3⅝	3	
37½	19¼	..	Gulf States Steel	200	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜	
80	37⅛	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	40	37½	37½	37½	..	
			—H—						
9¾	4⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
94	57	7	Hanna (MA) pf	100	87	86½	86½	..	
103⅜	85½	5	Hershey Choc	200	90	90	90	90	
19½	5⅝	..	Hollander	800	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾	
37	26	2½	Holland Furnace	100	28½	28½	28½	28½	
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	200	5½	5	5¼	..	
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	700	35¾	31	35¾	31½	
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	1100	8	7	8	7	

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 6	June 8
33¼	11¼	1	Hudson Motor	600	13½	13¼	13½	13	
13⅛	4⅝	..	Hupp Motors	300	7¼	6¾	6¾		
			—I—						
80	41⅛	4	Il Central	1000	47	45	47	44⅛	
4⅜	2	..	Indian Refining	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..	
80	21½	4	Indus Rayon	400	27	26⅜	27	26⅛	
183	75	4	Ingersoll-Rand	300	93	87½	91	87½	
71	39¼	2½	Inland Steel	100	40	40	40	41	
11⅜	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	100	6	6	6	6⅛	
9⅜	3	.40	Insuranshare Md	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
11	7	..	Insuranshare new	100	11	11	11	11	
24	13½	..	Interboro Rap T	4000	23⅞	20⅞	21⅛	20¾	
10	5	.60	Interlake Iron	1000	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
8¼	1⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
179½	117	7†	Int Business M	800	130½	126	130½	127½	
63⅛	27¾	4	Int Cement	600	31	30½	30½	33	
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	2700	2	1¾	1¾	..	
39⅝	12	..	Int Combus pf	1200	18	18	18	..	
96⅛	39⅝	2½	Int Harvester	1000	41½	39⅝	41½	40⅛	
143⅛	137	7	Int Halvester pf	100	138¼	135¼	136¼	..	
21	16⅜	.20	Int Hydroelec	100	19	19	19	..	
73⅛	50	..	Int Match pf	700	63⅜	61½

STEEL ACTIVITY OFF BUT TRADE MORE CHEERFUL

Prices Steadier—Output and Consumption in Balance—Big Structural Call

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, June 8—Though steel operations are declining the rate of decrease is no sharper than usual for the season.

Steel ingot production fell 8 per cent in May, according to the announcement of the American Iron and Steel Institute on Saturday, this following a decline of 9 per cent the preceding month.

Pig iron production fell 4½ per cent last month, following a slight increase the preceding month.

Though declines are still the order of the day in the steel industry there is a certain undertone of optimism. For one thing prices are steadier and in a few cases price advances have been reported.

Production and consumption appear well balanced. Stocks of steel in the hands of consumers are small, and any increase in general business should result in immediate ordering of fair quantities of steel.

Morevover, there is a greater number of large tonnage projects in the inquiry and recent award stage than has appeared for quite some time. Pig iron demand is better in the East, which is another favorable barometric development. The rise of values on the New York Stock Exchange late in the week also helped sentiment.

Though further declines in steel operations are expected over the rest of the spring and summer, the declines are expected to be gradual and moderate.

Auto Production Declines

A less favorable development was the decline in automobile production in May, the figures as issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce being 338,307 units for the United States and Canada, compared with 352,867 in April, a decline of about 4 per cent. The decline was probably due to a falling off in retail sales, which in turn was partly due to the season and also in part to the declining stock market. At any rate the peak production for the industry was reached later than usual this year.

Fabricated structural steel continues the most buoyant line of steel demand. The recuperative powers of this line are remarkable. Time after time it seems that demand is definitely on the wane, only to have a flood of inquiries and new orders bring business back to the high average of the last two or three years.

Just now bridge construction is most conspicuous among fabricated steel lines. Bids will be opened June 15 on the 30,000-ton bridge at Henderson, Ky.; on June 17 the bids will be opened for 103,000 tons for the Golden Gate bridge. A bridge at New Orleans requiring 60,000 tons of steel should be a live prospect within a few weeks.

Many Building Projects

The architect of the Federal Treasury Department reports 50 structures are to be built requiring steel, some of which will be let in June. The Chicago post office, needing 40,000 to 50,000 tons, is a timely project. Governmental work is taking the form of bridges, viaducts, post offices, court houses and prisons.

There are 12 structural steel projects requiring 1000 tons or more each, headed by an inquiry for 22,500 tons for the Port Authority of New York in the form of a terminal. Demand for concrete reinforcing bars is also active. Awards over the last week have been 9000 tons, following awards of over 12,000 tons the preceding period.

Operations of the tin plate mills have declined 5 points to 65 per cent of capacity, a development which is seasonal. Tin plate is still the most active line of production in the industry. Some expect that tin plate prices will be reduced for the second half of the year because of the low price of pig tin and tin mill black plate.

Pig Iron Demand Better

In the last year and a half tin plate has been reduced in price only 10 per cent, which is much less than most metal commodities. The world demand for tin plate promises to increase now that Great Britain is using more canned foods.

The English were inclined to scoff at the American manner of eating food out of tins. Two years ago there were but five canneries in Great Britain; today there are 40.

Pig iron demand is improving along the Atlantic seaboard. One inquiry for 1500 tons of iron has appeared for shipment during the third quarter. A Connecticut foundry company has bought 1000 tons of malleable iron. A Baltimore foundry is in the market for 500 to 2000 tons, the tonnage finally bought depending upon the prices quoted.

Inquiry for iron in the Philadelphia district in particular has improved. New York shows some betterment, though the run of orders at Boston is said to be at the same low rate as in the recent past. Pig iron prices have been holding steady.

Non-Ferrous Markets

May production of pig iron showed the first decline since December. Iron production has been steadier than has been the case with steel ingots during the past two months.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation will be issued at Wednesday noon of this week and a falling off of 250,000 to 300,000 tons is looked for.

Outstanding among the non-ferrous metals was the performance of copper which dipped to new low levels of all time, 8 cents per pound and then advanced to 8¼ cents. The export price was reduced to 8.525c. a pound, f. o. b. European ports. The low prices brought forth an active business and total sales for the week were the largest so far this spring. On Friday nearly 5000 tons of copper were sold for export alone.

The price of tin fell to 23 3-8c. a pound at the middle of the week, the lowest quotation since 1899, but closed the week at 23¼ cents. The low price of tin did not bring forth much business. Zinc fell $1 a ton to the lowest price since 1895, though paradoxically, the price of zinc ore has risen $1 a ton in the tri-state district to $21 a ton.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¼	99¼
Adams Express 4s '48	87	86
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	66	62
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	60	60
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	57½	57½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	100¼
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103½	103½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s '2030	75¼	75
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	97½	96¼
Amer Inter 5½s '48	88½	88
Amer Metals Co 4½s '34	88	88
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '43	14	14
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102	101
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	131	131
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106½	106½
Amer T&T 5s '65	106¾	106½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '46	66	66
Ann Arbors 1st 4s '95	70	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	74½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	68½
Associated Oil 6s '35	103¾	103¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	90½	90¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	106¾	106¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113½	113
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97	96¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	90¾	90½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	96¾	96½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	99¾	99¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	89¾	89¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103	103
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100¾	100½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108	108
Belting Steam 6s '36	97½	97½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¾	113¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	103½
Boston & Main 5s '67	88½	88½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s & '49	106¾	106¾
Bklyn-an Tr rf 6s '68	101¼	101¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91¾	91¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105½	105½
Bush Herm Bldg 5s '60	94½	94½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	101¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '60	106	106
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106½	106½
Can North deb 6½s '46	121	121
Can North deb 7s '40	113	113
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¾	89½
Can Pacific 4½s	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Calonia Clin & O 5s '38	104	104
Cen Foods 6s	95	95
Cen RR & Bank of Ga 5s	96½	96½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	102	101½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102	101½
Cen Steel Co 8s '1	38¾	38½
Certainteed 5½s '48	83	83
Ches Corp 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Ches & O 4½s B	99¾	99¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	104½	104½
Chi Dist El Gen 5s	61	60
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	18½	18
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	58¼	58¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	70	69¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	93	92
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	62	62
Chicago Railway 8s '27	92¾	92
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	78¾	78½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70¼	70¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	105¼	105¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	91	91
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	84¼	84¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	98¾	98
Chic GW&StL 4½s E '59	91¾	91¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	104	104
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105¼	105¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	83½	83
Colo Industrial 5s '34	89	89
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '51	86½	86½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	86¾	86½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100	99
Con Gas 4½s '34 W	102¾	101
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35	33
Con Gas Un deb 5½s '45	100½	100
Consum Pow 1st 5s '56	104½	104½
Crown Cork & Seal 5s '51	86½	86½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	97	96½
Del & Hudson 7½s ex '43	97½	97½
Den & Rio G gen 4s '36	86¼	86¼
Den & Rio G We 5s '55	91½	91½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	101½
Dodge Bros 6½ ex 40	100	100
Duke Power 5s '47	99	99
Erie RR rcf 5s '67	71½	70½
Erie RR gen lien	71	70
Erie RR gen 5s '75	72	70½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	89½	89½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 5s '42	90	90
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '43 B	89	89
Fed Metal 7s '34	89	89
Fla East Coast 5s '74	17½	17½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '48	86	86
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	98¾	98½
Gen Mot Acc 5s '77	103¼	103¼
Gen Pub Serv 5½s '53	94	94
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	82	82
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	71½	71
Goodrich 6s '45	97	96½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	104½	104½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84½	83½
Gotham S Hos '36	97	97
Gould Coupler 6s '40	90	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 4s '36	90½	90½
Grand TK Ry Can 7s '36	100½	100½
Great Northern 4½s '77 M	93½	93½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103½	103½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108½	108½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	108
Gulf States Steel 5½s	94½	94½
Har Riv PC 4s	98½	98½
Hudson & Man adj inc 5s '57	80½	80½
Hudson & Man rfg 6s '57	77½	77½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	108	108
Ill Central 4½s '66	75¾	75½
Ill Central ChiLENO 5s '51	97	97
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104½	104½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	37	37
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	92¼	92½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	67	66¾
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	92¼	91¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	88	85½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¼	70
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	60¾	58
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	81	81
Int & G Nor adj 6s	49	49
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	78	78
Int Paper 6s '55	44	43½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	67½	67½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	73½	73½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	85	85
Kan City Term 1st 5s '60	80	80
Kan Gas & Elec 6½s '50	98¾	98¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101	101
L'Autaro 6s '56	42	42
Lehigh C&N 4½s	100¾	100¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	86½	86
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	50	50
Lex & East Ry 5s '85	108	108
Loew's Inc 6s '41	96	95¾
Long Island 4s '32	99	99
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47½	47
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103¾	103¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58	56
Manila Sol 4s '39	94	94
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94	93½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	102½	101½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105¼	105¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¼	102¼
Mil El Ry&Lt 5s '71	103¾	103¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	103¾
Mil StP SSM 4s '38	89¼	89¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	58¾	58¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	83	83
Mo Pac 5s F '77	81	80½
Mo Pac 5s G '76	80¾	80½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	81½	81
Monsanto 6½s '40	68	68½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105½	105½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100¼	100¼
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	102¼	102¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87	86¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84¼	84¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	94	94
Mut Un Tel 5s	103½	103½
Nash, Flor & Sas 5s	104½	104½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100¼
New Eng Ry con 5s '45	111	111
New Jer Pow 4½s	102¾	102¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92½	92½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B 666 6 6	92½	92¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101½	101½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97½	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103¾	103¾
NYC&HR rfg 4½s n	97½	96½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	72	71½
NY Chi & StL 6s A 32	93½	93
NY Dock 5s Pub Wks '51	90½	90½
NY GH&H&P pur m 4s '49	103	102
NY NHGH cit 6s '40	105½	106½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	111	111
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	80	80
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	108	105
NL Hel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	60	60
Norf Southern rfg A '61	30	30
Norf & W div 4s '44	100½	100½
North Am Co 5s '61	99½	99½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	103¾	103¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107	107
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	68½	68
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	100¼	100¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	89¾	89½
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Pan-Am Pet & Tr 5s '45	102½	102
Paramount Public 5½s '50	73½	73
Paramount Pub Las 6s '47	81½	80
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94½	93¾
Penn Railroad 4s '48	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101¾	101
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104½	104½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	106½	106
do 4½s	98½	98½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100¾	100½
Pere Marquette 5s '60	94	93½
Pere Marquette 4½s '56	85½	85½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88½	88
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102½	102½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90¼	90¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	94	94
Phil &Read C&I 6s '49	61½	61
Phil Rwy 4s	25¾	25¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	82	82
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	86½	86½
Port Ry Lt & P 1st '49	103	103

	High	Low
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	82	80
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103½	103½
Pub Svc E&G 4s 1970	90½	90½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101½	101½
Remington Arms 4s ex '37	88	88
Republic Iron & S 4s '40	90	90
Rochester Gas 4½s	103¾	103¾
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	99½	99½
St Joseph Ry L H&P 5s '37	90½	90½
St Louis Bridge 4s B&O div '39	97½	97½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	86½	84½
St Louis & SF gen 5s '31	99¾	99¾
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	79	79
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	79	79
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	75	75
Shell Union 5s '47	89	88½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '50	89½	87½
Simmons Co O col 5½s '38	89½	89½
Sinclair Co O col 7s '37	89½	87½
Sinclair Crude O 5½s '38	100	100
Southern Pac col 4s '49	83½	83
Southern Pac 4½s '68	90½	90½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	91½	91½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	90¾	90¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¾	99¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	77	77
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106½	106½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	101½	101½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	103	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	92	92
Texas Corp 5s '44	102½	99½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101½
Union Pacific 5s R	91	91
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	40½	40½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	64	63
Utah Lt & Trac 5½s '44	100	100
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103	103
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	63½	63
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	71	71
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104½	104
Virginia & S'west	97	97
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	101	101
Wabash RR 5s D '80	88	88
Warnere Quinlan 6s '39	43¾	42
Warnere Bros Pict 6s '39	38½	38½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100	99½
Western Union 5s '51	100¾	100½
Western Union 5s '60	100	100
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	86	86
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	52	52
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	98½	98½
Youngstown Sheet B	98½	98½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jun 8	Jun 6
3½s '47	102.30	102.1	102.10	102.10	102.19
1st 4¼s '47	104.16	104.12	104.14	104.14	104.14
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.28	104.30	104.30	104.30
4th 4¼s '38 March	102.29	102.28	102.28		
US 4¼s '52	114.00	114.00	114.00	112.31	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	47	47
Antioquia 7s A '45	50½	50
Antioquia 7s B '45	48½	48½
Antioquia III 7s '57	85½	85½
Antwerp 5s '58	103	101¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	75	75
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	72½	73½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	81½	81½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	81½	81½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	82	82
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	81½	81½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	81½	81½
Australia 4½s '56	48	48
Australia 5s '55	55½	55½
Australia 5s '57	56¾	56
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	90½	86
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106¾	107½
Austria Hydro 7½s '56	77½	77½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	100½	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115¾	115¾
Belgium (King) 7s '50	109½	109½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	97¾	97¾
Berlin Pow (City) 6½s '61	98½	98½
Berlin Elec 6s '51	84½	84½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	14	13¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '40	13½	13½
Brazil Con Mt Ry 7s '58	44	42
Brazil Stat '26	43¾	43½
Brazil 6½s '57	47	43½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	87	87
Bridgen 5s '57	71	70
Bremen (City) 6s '58	91½	90¾
Bremen Hanse 7s '35	94	94
Buenos Aires (City) 6s '57	93½	93½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	104½	104½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107½	107½
Canada 5s	100½	100
Chile (Rep) 6½s '42	81½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	81½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	81½	80½
Chile (Mtge) 6s Jan '61	81	80¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	81½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	81½	81
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	81½	80½
China (Gov) 5½s K Ry 5s '31	87	87
Christiania (City) 6s '45	89½	89½
Colombia Agr Mtg 6s '46	82	82
Colombia Mtge 6½s '46	82	82
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	82	82
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	83½	83
Copenhagen Tel 5s '44	93	93
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	96	96
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	96	96
Cundi (Rep) 7s '46	90	90
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '52	104½	104½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97½	97½
Denmark 5½s '55	101½	101½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	90	90
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '42	90	90
Dutch El 6s '52	101½	101½
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	98	98
Fiat 7s '52 war	88	88
Fiat 7s '52 ex-war	88	88
Finland (Rep) 6½s '59	92½	92½
Frankfort 6½s '53	87½	87½
French (Rep) 7s '49	110	110
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	87½	87½
German 7s '49	89¼	88
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	81	80½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	73½	71
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	72½	71½
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	73	70
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	70	69½
Germ El Pow 6½s '60	75	75
Germ Con Elec 6s '48	79½	79½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	92½	92½
Germ Gen Int 5½s '65	68½	68½
Hamburg El 6½s '60	83	83
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	83½	83½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	78¾	78¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¾	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '8	93¾	93¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99½	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	89¾	89¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106¾	106¾
Jugoslavia Rr 7s '37	81¼	81¼
Karstadt 6s '43	88	88
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	89½	88½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Mex 4s small A '10	5½	5½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88½	88½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	35	35
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	31½	30½
Montevatin 7s '37 ww	98¼	98¼
New South Wales 5s '57	44½	44
North German Lloyd 6s '47	79¼	79½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101½	101½
Norway (King) 6s '44	107	107
Norway (King) 6s '53	102½	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99¼	99¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99½	99½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103½	103½
Oslo OE 5s '63	99½	98¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103½	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Lyons-Med ins ctf 7s '58	107	106¾
Paulista Ry 7s '42	77½	77½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	21	20
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	17¾	17
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	73¾	71½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	77	76½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103½	103½
Prussia 6½s '51	70	70
Prussia 6s '52	71	70½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	71	70
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	84	84
Rhinelbe 7s '46	80	79¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8½s '53	32	31½
Rio G de Sul (State) 8s '46	38	38
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	40	40
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	52	52
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87	86½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85¾	85¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	36	34½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	79¾	79½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	38¾	38
Saxon Pub Wks 6s '51	80	80
Saxon State 6½s '46	78¾	78¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	79
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88½	87
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s 52	87	86½
Siemens 6½s '51	89	88½
Silesia Ek 6s '47	89½	89½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	107½	107½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	108½	108
Swiss Government 5½s '46	110	110
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	86½	86½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	86	85¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101¾	101¾
U K Of Gr & I 5½s '37	107½	107½
Uni El W 6½s '47 A	64½	64½
Uni El W 6½s A '51	69½	69½
Uni El W 6½s C '51	68¼	68¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	86	85
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	96	96
Vienna 6s '52	88½	88½
Warsaw 7s '58	85½	85½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100	99½

PENNEY SALES DECREASE

Mal sales of J. C. Penney Company totaled $14,498,128, a decrease of 9.98 per cent from $17,180,880 for the corresponding month last year. Sales for the first five months this year were $67,257,765, a decrease of 11.47 per cent from $70,820,917 for the like period of 1930.

APRIL TIRE SHIPMENTS

April shipments of tires totaled 4,931,938, an increase of 18.7 per cent over March, but a decrease of 3 per cent from April last year, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reports. Production last month totaled 4,847,-342, an increase of 3 per cent over March, but 22.5 per cent under April last year.

BUILDING HAS LARGE GAINS IN DOMINION

April Awards 39 P. C. Above March, and May 62.5 P. C. Above April

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, June 8—While it is a little early to determine the effect on business generally of the tariff changes contained in the Bennett budget brought down in Ottawa last week, present indications are that they will benefit a number of the leading industries and result in the further establishment of branch factories in the Dominion.

Added protection has been given to the automobile, leather, iron and steel and construction industries and to coal mining. The higher duties in each case will react largely against imports from the United States.

Retail Sales Gaining

During the last week or two there has been a gradual improvement in business and industry in all sections of the country. In those areas where the weather has been propitious, retail distribution of seasonable commodities has shown a satisfactory expansion.

Sales of dry goods, wearing apparel, furnishings, footwear, stationery and numerous other lines are making a favorable comparison with those of the corresponding period of a year ago. Prices in practically all lines are at comparatively low figures.

The reëmployment of much idle labor is reflected in an enhanced demand for numerous commodities, including groceries, provisions, clothing and tools, sales of which are increasing. Reports from almost every important wholesale and jobbing center note the prevalence of a well-defined feeling of cheerfulness in connection with prospects for the immediate future.

Shoe Activity Normal

Some orders are being received for fall delivery. Seasonal expansion in sales of retail footwear has kept eastern shoe factories fairly well employed, and the leather market has been correspondingly active.

Demand for tires and automobile parts is substantially better. Sales are reported to be difficult in aeronautical equipment in central and eastern Canada, but are beneficial better in the western provinces.

The outstanding features of the industrial situation are the maintenance of a fair degree of activity in the iron and steel industry, the extensive mining and water power development of the province and the demand for all kinds of building materials, ranging from those required for construction and repair.

The general improvement in retail hardware sales volume continues. In the rural districts, early spring sales volume is considered assured.

Building Trade Improves

While building activity is still below last year's level, there has been a marked improvement during the last two months. The permission contracts awarded in April were 8 per cent higher than in the preceding month. Those awarded in May showed an increase of 62.5 per cent over April, but were 14.3 per cent under the same month in 1930.

Railway traffic continues to fall well below that of last year, but judging from car loadings this depression appears to be almost over at the end of March, with a trend since that time on an upgrade.

The western wheat crop situation, according to the Bank of Montreal, is not altogether favorable. Germination rates are reported to be unsatisfactory, where high winds and dry weather have caused serious damage. Seeding has also been delayed in the Prairies in Manitoba by the frost of a week ago and by the high winds.

Shipments of last year's wheat stocks continue high. Clearances last week amounted to 6,883,553 bushels. Since the last week in April exports per week of Canadian wheat have averaged nearly 7,000,000 bushels.

Record Ore Production

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits in the clearing house centers of the Dominion showed a gain of 3.2 per cent in April compared with the preceding month.

The most important

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

SUMMER BOARD

ROCKAWAY INN, VINALHAVEN, ME.—Is unsurpassed by any for scenic beauty; all modern conveniences; quiet, restful atmosphere; boating, fishing; $25 per week. BRUCE GRINDLE, Mgr.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry, diamonds, etc. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance. Reference: Any bank or dentist anywhere. THE J. M. NET COMPANY Established 1872. West end Elm Sts. Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive, reasonable, delightful location overlooking bay; 1½ blocks subway. 9524 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BALTIMORE, MD., 3515 Forest Park Avenue, 2nd Floor—Duplex, 5 rooms, bath and den; janitor service. Liberty 2589.

BOSTON, Jamaica Plain, 562 Centre Street—Attractive 4-room furnished apartment, every modern convenience; beautiful outlook; July and August: $87.50 monthly. Tel. Jamaica 3597-W.

BOSTON, Beck Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8725.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful unfurnished apartments, 1 to 3 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment, vicinity Harvard Medical School. Suite 41, 368 Longwood Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 1883 evenings.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PLEASANT VIEW
AND BOW
Also trips to Mrs. Eddy's homes. Benevolent Association and Memorial at Mount Auburn. Send for our folder describing trips of interest.
LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
160 Allerton Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Tel. Center Newton 1111 or 4580

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BALD HILL, N. J.—Bungalow in woods, lake, all improvements; $400 season, 6 months. Aud. 0400 daytime, Acad. 2912 evenings. (N. Y. C.).

CONCORD, N. H., AT RIVERHILL—For sale or for rent, cottage beautifully located in pines, lot 500 ft. by 75 ft.; river frontage; 6 rooms and bath, electricity, telephone and garage. EDWARD A. HANLON, REAL ESTATE SPECIALIST, 77 No. Main St.

DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 11 W. 42nd St. (Room 1958)—Mail and telephone privileges including occasional use of desk; reasonable.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City Telephone Worth 2-2080

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W 45th St. New York City Bryant 8835.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Child's nurse, July 1; experienced child's nurse for two children, 2 and 3 years old; must be capable of taking entire charge and have reference. Call or write Box K-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 511 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSES TO LET

BEVERLY, MASS.—For rent from July 1st through Labor Day, $800; 7-room house, bath and lavatory; 1 minute from bathing beach; 2-car garage. Beverly 2366-W. M-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Furnished House for Rent

Washington, D. C., Spring Valley Development—4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath. Large living room, fireplace. New house, completely furnished. Every modern convenience, oil burner, electric refrigerator. Library of 2000 books. Large lot. Especially beautiful location in distinguished residential section, 20 minutes by motor from White House. Will rent for 15 months; rent $300 monthly. Apply D. O. H., 4767 Indian Lane, N. W., Washington, D. C. Telephone 4588, Cleveland.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES. 184 Harvard St., Boston 34 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL LOCATION
for PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK—2067 BROADWAY
72nd Street Subway Express Station
LARGE and SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, Including Service

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; practitioner's cards, bills, lecture and church work; booklets, programs, menus, anything; good service, reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 E. 16th St., New York City. ALgonquin 4-6147.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

STENOGRAPHIC service available at 236 Huntington Ave., Boston, Room 314, or will call for dictation. MRS. TIPPIN. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

REAL ESTATE

HEBRON, MAINE—1 mile from Hebron Academy, church and P. O.; farm of 185 acres, standing timber, apple orchards, 2-family house, electric lights, furnace, running water in house and barn. MARGARET L. ALLEN, 33 Whitney St., Auburn, Me.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Avenue—Large rooms, attractively furnished, running water, elevator, dining room. Telephone Com. 7785.

NEATLY furnished rooms; excellent board; convenient location; terms moderate. MRS. C. H. SIMMONS, 2032 Fifth Ave. (125th St.), N. Y. C.

MOTOR LAW STIFFENED IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Owners and operators of automobiles in North Carolina who fail to pay judgments rendered against them in the courts in excess of $100 will have their licenses revoked, under a law passed by the recent record-breaking Assembly, if they fail to make settlement within 30 days. The new law becomes operative on July 1.

Once a license is revoked, it can be renewed only after the judgment has been paid, and not until the person affected produces a bond or liability insurance policy making ample provision for the proper remuneration of persons damaged.

Local Classified

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Transients only; near Capitol, Union Station and Library; reasonable. MRS. ORA K. FLEMING, 230 Indiana Ave. N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Double room next bath, all conveniences; breakfast if desired. 75 Gainsboro Street, Suite 2. Phone Commonwealth 1881.

BOSTON, 202 Newbury St.—Furnished single rooms and suites of rooms with kitchenettes, all improvements; weekly and transient rates.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, porch; 2 min. B. M. T.; small room; quiet private home. Bu. 2-3453.

LYNN, MASS.—Room to let near beach and trains; home privileges, board if desired. Call Breakers 1273-M, or write M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 930 West End Ave. (106th St.), Apt. 7 North East—Immaculate, newly furnished, piano, radio, 1-2-3 or more rooms, light; excellent location; transient or permanent; privileges; restful home; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 529 West 111th, Apt. 56—Medium-sized room, elevator apartment; near Christian Science church; quiet. Cathedral 8-4092.

NEW YORK CITY, 336 West 21st St.—Large cool room, 3 windows, also single, adjoining bath. Tel. Chelsea 3-3041. VAN ARSDALE.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 West 111th St. (Apt. 24)—Single room, attractive, quiet, opposite bath, generous closet; $6.

ROOMS and apartments to let; transients or permanents; running water, electricity. 57 Westland Ave., Boston. Phone Circle 0481.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston Com. 0527

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 28, desires opportunity to serve; knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, typing; can drive car. Write DAVID, 2117 15th St., Akron, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman wishes supervision of household or care of children; experienced; highest references; Christian Scientists preferred. JEANNE HUGHES, 50 West 94th St., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE, wide experience, urgently needs employment; will consider any line business; past experience banking; highest references; New York preferred. Tel. Sound Beach 7-1321, Box 382, Sound Beach, Conn.

REFINED young woman, Normal School student, wishes position for summer as companion or mother's helper; has had considerable experience. Tel. Groton 300. Address N. E. BATES, Groton, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL, 16, two years high school, desires position vicinity Metuchen, N. J., caring for children, light housework, office clerical work. Write Box 2-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN desires position as cook, housekeeper; can manage large house, long references. Write Box R-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman desires serve as junior interior decorator; is experienced stenographer; city or outside. Write Box B-47, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

ANNISQUAM, MASS., near Gloucester—On hillside overlooking ocean; 1 acre land, privilege to the water; 7-room cottage, hardwood floors, fireplace, sun parlor, gas, electric lights and telephone; garage; available June and July; moderate rent. K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMDEN, ME. COTTAGE ON SEASHORE
Six chambers, three baths, servants' annex; also smaller shore cottage; both fully furnished including bed linen; unusually low rental.
I. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CAPE COD—CHATHAM
TO LET, furnished for season, comfortable, attractive cottage on ocean front; all improvements; splendid beach, bathing and view; M-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD furnished house to let at Megansett, 8 rooms, bath, private beach, boats. N-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—3½ rooms, London Terrace, to October 1st; harbor view; below cost. JOHN STAFFORD, 55 West 42nd St.

N. Y. CITY, 40 West 55th—Sublet four rooms, bath, modernly furnished, July, August; one-half rental price. Circle 7-5873.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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813 FRANKLIN STREET

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Phones Cleve 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Furs, rugs, and winter apparel cleaned and stored.

WM. H. GROVERMANN
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
Modernize your old jewelry
Allowance made on Old Watches and Old Gold.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

G. C. HUTTERLY
EXPERT CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRERS
Second Floor 1309 H STREET, N. W.
Clocks called for and delivered.
Phone National 3753

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries Cooked Meats, Sandwiches made to order Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups
We deliver Phone Columbia 8260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

OLIVE YOUNG
BEAUTY SALON
516 Twelfth Street, N. W.
METropolitan 9823
Open Evenings by Appointment

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.
New Arrivals in Ready-to-Wear
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

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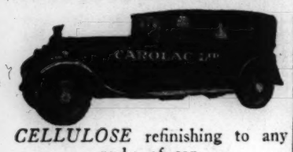

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Polyphemus Moth

DOWN among fallen leaves is the place where you may expect to find cocoons of the large polyphemus moth. Occasionally they may be attached to a branch, but the usual method seems to be for the caterpillar to bind a leaf about the pupa case, which is made of one unbroken thread of silk, and leave it on the ground. There appears to be but one generation annually.

On such trees as oak, willow, chestnut, beech, basswood, elm, plum, cherry and apple, the plump worm feeds. Although three inches long, it is well concealed by the green leaves, which it resembles in color. This caterpillar differs from others of the sort, by carrying long, slanting yellow lines on its sides. The rows of silvery tubercles are marked by short hairs; otherwise the worm appears smooth.

To be able to distinguish one moth from another of similar coloring it is well to notice the shape and position of the wings, the color and placing of the spots they display, and the edgings.

Polyphemus moths appear to be less compact, or slightly more spreading than the others. They are of a general ruddy-brown tone, and on each fore wing is a light spot edged with yellow and black, and differing from the two spots on the hind wings, as these are rimmed with black and set in oblong patches of blue. All the wings are crossed by dusky bars inside the frilly edgings of ochre. No great difference is shown in the markings of the two sexes, as there is with the promethea; and the wing expanse is frequently slightly more than five inches.

Although these moths are not common, you may be able to find the caterpillars about midsummer. They have a curious habit of rearing the head and front part of the body when anything comes near them.

A Quotation for Today

THE shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we appear to be; and if we observe we shall find that all humane virtues increase, and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.—SOCRATES.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Went over to see Betty Ann today and she was dressed up in a bathing suit—
So I followed her around and pretty soon Joan put a hat on her and gave her a little pail and shovel and I thought to myself "She seems to be headed for the beach all right!"
"For goodness sakes!" I wiggled my tail and said—"You don't mean to say you're going swimming? And she rattled off a long rigmarole but I couldn't make head or tail of it—
But would you believe it—she went out in the back yard and climbed into a sand box and started digging at a great rate—
And I wiggled my tail and said, 'Shucks! So this is your idea of a beach party, is it?'—But she was too busy to say whether it was or not—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends

Los Angeles

A FOREST fire was raging in the mountains, and a party of four drove their car near the stricken area to be of help.

Darkness fell. Suddenly one of the party, a woman, discerned at the very outer edge of their clearing the gleaming eyes of a small animal. They came closer, still closer. Very quietly the woman filled a tin with water from a canteen and carefully pushed it toward the frightened creature, doubtless fleeing from the flames that encompassed its mountain home. Cautiously little feet came nearer; finally the form of a young silver fox was visible. Into the water it buried its nose and then its feet. After a few moments a second pair of gleaming eyes appeared. The mate had followed. She, too, partook of the cooling water.

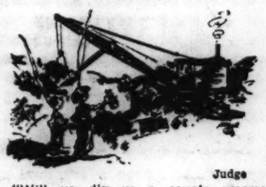
Through the night the little pair, sensing protection in their human friends, huddled on the outskirts of the camp. Dawn came and they made no move to leave. Behind them the fire still raged; before them stretched open country, no refuge for such shy forest folk.

"Something must be done," whispered the woman. "They are relying upon us." After some quiet whispering a course was decided upon. Taking a blanket that had served as bedding, the woman threw it lightly over the pair, where close together they lay waiting—waiting they knew not what. There was but a slight struggle as she lifted them into the car and onto her lap. One of the men started the engine. For miles they drove, away from danger, until green protected hills were found.

They stopped near a canyon and, lifting out their blanket-wrapped charges, laid them tenderly on the grass facing the hills. With a careful flip the blanket was thrown back. Two bewildered little foxes huddled on the ground, looked up appealingly at their benefactors, but made no effort to go away. The woman knelt down and stroked their soft heads, but still they did not stir. Finally taking in her hands the front paws of one, she patted them gently and whispered: "Go! Go now and find yourselves a new home!"

Slowly they started off, sniffing the air and pricking up their ears as they went. As their confidence grew, so did their speed. But when the underbrush was reached they paused, and for several long seconds looked back at their little group of friends who stood watching in awe. A long last second! Then like a flash of silver they were gone!

In Lighter Vein



Judge
"Will ya dig us a coupla worms, mister?"

P. S.—He Sold the Shoes!

Woman Customer (embarrassed): "Doesn't it seem to you that women's feet are much larger than they were years ago?"

Shoe Clerk: "Naturally so—haven't they been filling men's shoes?"

The Verdict

"After I'd sung my encore, I heard a gentleman from one of the papers call out, 'Fine! Fine!'"

"Dear me! And did you have to pay it?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

The Last Blow

"Sorry to hear your engagement is broken off, old chap."

"I shall get over it. But the worst blow was when she returned my ring marked 'Glass—with care.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Man for the Job

Youngster: "I'm looking for a job."

Butcher: "Well, I like the looks of you, but I can't afford much help."

Youngster: "But I won't be much help, sir."—*Specialty Salesman.*

With the Boss Away

Friend: "Are you giving the office staff a vacation this year?"

Office Manager: "Oh, yes. I'll be going away as usual this summer."

The Man That Moved

"The departure of Smith was regretted by all the neighbors."

"Why was that?"

"He had the best garden tools in the neighborhood."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Reformation (Mrs. M. H.)—The word spelled without a hyphen is pronounced *ref-or-ma'-shun*, with *e* as in *end*, *o* as in *connect*, *a* as in *ace*, *s* as in *circus*; "re-formation," however, calls for the *e* as in *event*. Whatever has been formed again, or made over, is a "re-formation." That which has been improved, bettered, corrected, amended, is a "reformation."

Proverb, proverbial (Mrs. O. H. T.)—The *o* in *prov'-erb* is as in *odd*; in *pro-ver'-bi-al* it is as in *obey*. Incidentally, the same distinction exists between *proph'-et* and *pro-phet'-i-cal*.

Jerusalem (Mr. C. E.)—Pronounced *Je-roo'-sa-lem*, with first *e* as in *event*, *oo* as in *food*, *u* as in *sofa*, *e* as in *let*. Avoid the shipshod *Jeh-roo'-sa-lum*.

Israel (Mrs. H. E. P.)—Pronounced *Iz'-ra-el*, with the *a* having the initial long quality of the *a* in *ace*—but not allowed to "vanish." It is not *Iz'-reh-el* or *Iz'-re-el*.

Ezekiel, Elisha (note)—The first letter in each instance is sounded as the *e* in *event*—that is, with the initial long quality of the *e* in *key*, but it is cut off short (not allowed to "vanish"). Note, too, that the first name has four syllables, *E-ze'-ki-el*.

Status (note)—There seems to be no authority for sounding the *a* as in *hat*. It should be long as in *state*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

Early Publicity

One of America's earliest "boosters" was Governor Oglethorpe of Georgia, who used space in the London papers to advertise the climate of that territory as early as 1733.

Brewery Is Transformed

A brewery in Newark, N. J., has been remodeled, and is now the home of three educational institutions—the New Jersey Law School, Dana College and a school of business.

Gate of Victory

The Gate of Victory at Fatehpur Sikri is considered the most magnificent portal in India. It rises 130 feet at the top of a long flight of steps.

Shortest Air Line

The shortest air line in the world is said to be the air ferry used to carry passengers over San Francisco Bay. It makes 32 trips daily.

Clothing Absorbs Sound

Due to their heavier clothing, winter audiences absorb more sound than summer audiences, consequently actors have to speak louder at that season and talking picture equipment is profitably tuned up to a higher volume.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 38
Winner:
T. C. ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Embellish	4	Rig	3
2.	Jumble	3	Mix	3
3.	Release	4	Pay	3
4.	Validity	5	Arm	3
5.	Abide	4	Be-B	3
6.	Globe	4	Orb	3
7.	Stately	5	Fine	4
8.	Passage	3	Way	3
9.	Refrain	4	Air	3
10.	Blemish	4	Mar	3
11.	Caution	4	Warn	4
12.	Obstruct	3	Dam	3
13.	Defeat	4	Down	4
14.	Ever	3	Aye-A	1
15.	Implicit	4	Full	4
16.	Retainer	3	Fee	3
17.	Proper	3	Fit	3
18.	Honest	4	So	2
		68		63

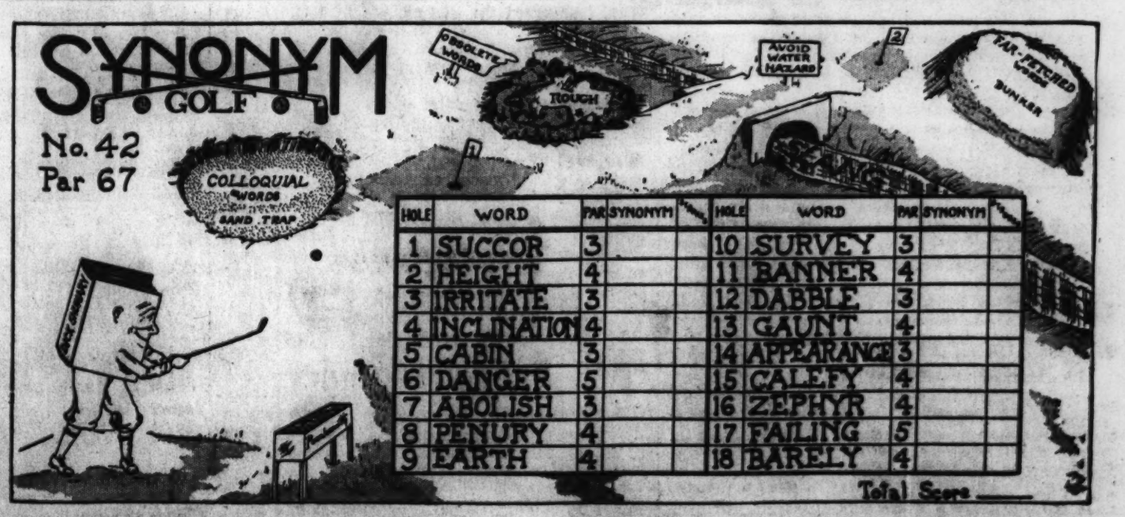
Brevities

Humorist: A party of London men have for some weeks been sleeping in tents on a common. Their wives have apparently started spring-cleaning very early this year.

Humorist: "After much arduous work," writes a mountaineer, "I can claim to have climbed over 500,000 feet." We also have a good deal of trouble getting on and off buses during the rush hour.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 42
Par 67



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	SUCCOR	3			10	SURVEY	3		
2	HEIGHT	4			11	BANNER	4		
3	IRRITATE	3			12	DABBLE	3		
4	INCLINATION	4			13	GAUNT	4		
5	CABIN	3			14	APPEARANCE	3		
6	DANGER	5			15	CALEFY	4		
7	ABOLISH	3			16	ZEPHYR	4		
8	PENURY	4			17	FAILING	5		
9	EARTH	4			18	BARELY	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, PERIL is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but RISK is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

In Quest of Security

THERE are nations which genuinely desire peace, have made many concessions for its sake, which have been foremost in policies of rapprochement and coöperation, and which, notwithstanding, are troubled about the demand for disarmament. There are, for example, certain French critics who consider every move in favor of disarmament as hostile to France. When England, Germany or Italy speaks of disarmament, it is accused of Machiavellian purpose. Propaganda for disarmament is regarded as a kind of conspiracy to weaken France.

There are spokesmen in other countries who take this viewpoint, but France seems most conspicuous of those nations which are filled with apprehension lest disarmament shall be carried out to their detriment. It would be entirely wrong to deduce from this attitude that France is militarist. The contrary is the case. France is one of the most antimilitarist of countries in sentiment. Moreover, it has voluntarily reduced its armaments and its army. What it fears is that in the coming Disarmament Conference it will either be maneuvered into a defensive position and improperly made the scapegoat of possible failure, or it will succumb to pressure and disarm to a point below the safety line.

Disarmament, says France, must be subordinated to security. But how is security to be obtained except by an all-round measure of disarmament? By a curious paradox the victors in the European wars have always been somewhat alarmed. There is a sense in which they were rightly alarmed; for military victories are always precarious, and in the past there has been an oscillation of fortune from one side to the other. After Austerlitz comes Waterloo. After Sedan comes the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. If the process were to continue in the old terms, there is no reason why it should ever end or a victor ever feel secure.

But surely this very uncertainty of military superiority, which gives the victors more uneasiness than the vanquished, points to the wisdom and safety of a contrary policy of conciliation and justice. Mankind is learning to profit by its history, and the peoples have resolved never again to resort to warfare which brings only insecurity. They have registered this determination in solemn pacts and institutions of peace. In actuality, as much security as can reasonably be obtained is already enjoyed by France, in common with other countries. To resist disarmament is to minimize that security. The danger lies in a competition for the possession of weapons. If that competition is renounced, and there is general agreement as to men and matériel, then suspicions can be banished, and the fear that may ultimately express itself in rashness will disappear.

For, of course, France cannot count on the maintenance of the unilateral disarmament of Germany. If there is no agreement, nothing can stop Germany arming again—except war or the threat of war. The alternatives, then, are rivalry or accord. If there is disarmament, there is promise of peace. If there is not disarmament, the path is one of uncertainties. The nations have gone a long way toward providing that safety which has been named as the price of arms reduction. Henceforward security is to be reached by way of disarmament, and not disarmament by way of security.

The Revival of the Hiker

NEVER before in the history of England have so many thousands of young men and women set out every week-end to tramp the woods and highlands of the north or the plains and river valleys of the south as do today. One would have imagined that as motoring became more popular, walking would become less. But the very opposite is the case. Motoring has brought a new love for the joys of the country into the hearts of city dwellers, and those who are unable to taste of them by car are determined to do it on foot.

It is estimated that there are now 2,500,000 regular hikers in Great Britain, and a National League of Hikers, complete with an official song, has been formed to look after their affairs. The movement is as popular among women as among men. A Glasgow firm put a women's hiking uniform on the market recently, and sold 16,000 of the outfits in a few days.

Hiking has got as firm a hold in Germany as in Britain. It was a German schoolmaster who, in 1910, invented the system of wayside hostels, eight of which are to be put up in Wales this year, that makes organized and large-scale hiking possible. But the movements differ in each country. The Wandervogel of Germany, the bands of young people who tramp up and down the highways and byways with knapsacks on their backs and singing lustily, began as an ostensible attempt to recapture the temper and outlook of the wandering scholars of the Middle Ages.

But there is no medievalism in British hiking. It is exclusively a modern phenomenon. Britain indeed has had in the past her great walkers, men who could do their fifty miles in a day. But most of these walkers took their pleasures solitarily.

"One of the pleasantest things in the world is going a journey," says Hazlitt; "but I like to go by myself." "A walking tour should be gone upon alone," agrees Stevenson. But Sterne exclaims, "Let me have a companion of my way, were it but to remark how the shadows lengthen as the sun declines!"

But note that it is only for a single companion that he asks; the modern hiker prefers a platoon. These mass attacks upon the countryside, at least in Britain, are entirely a product of the twentieth century, born of a wholesome desire for occasional escape from the hustle of civilization into the quiet of rural life.

Giving the Coal Miner a Voice

THE authors of a survey for the Russell Sage Foundation conclude that miners should have a greater voice in the coal industry, and add that collective bargaining between miners and operators carries with it "spiritual values" equal in importance to its assorted economic values. The survey was carried on only in the so-called central competitive field, including Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. It did not touch the newer, richer coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky, where unionism barely exists and collective bargaining is unknown.

Such surveys as the present are a periodical reminder of the situation in one of America's basic industries. The picture is dark enough. Coal lies scattered prodigally over the nation's surface; America has half the world's known supply of coal; its prosperity is largely based upon it. But there is no unifying force in the gigantic industry. The operators are not united: North and South are often in conflict with one another. The miners are not united: they failed in their effort to unionize the nation, and now are driven into discordant elements. And the Federal Government is unwilling or unable to exercise the unifying influence needed both for the profits of the industry and for conservation of this natural resource. President Hoover, addressing the American Federation of Labor last fall, hinted that some change in the antitrust laws might be needed to allow the consolidations and trade agreements which—under strict regulation—might bring order out of this chaos.

The Russell Sage survey is important in showing the advantages of collective bargaining in the coal industry where it is practiced. Operators and miners meet around the same table. The system reduces or eliminates strikes, it gives the worker a sense of responsibility. But in the southern coal fields today few, if any, of these constructive influences are being engendered. The biggest and richest mines are strictly nonunion, and efforts to organize them are met with repressive legal measures, backed by the so-called "yellow dog" contract, and enforced by court injunctions. In many regions the coal company owns wide areas around the property on which the mine is situated, and in its own unincorporated villages practically controls the environment of its workers, from their purchases at the company store to tenancy of company houses.

This is the situation which the American coal industry faces at present. Collective bargaining may have economic and moral values, as the Russell Sage report declares, but the coal operators of the South evidently want none of it and have actively opposed its establishment in their territory. That the policy is short-sighted seems clear. Yet it is natural enough. The coal industry is disorganized, and competition is so bitter that it has forced down the price of coal in many instances to uneconomic levels. Under such circumstances there are undoubtedly temporary advantages to the producer who can set his own hours and wages at will, undeterred by union agreements. As to this situation, the present Russell Sage report supplies significant comment. Adjustments made by force, the authors conclude, with one side or the other more powerful, "cannot endure."

A Circulating Library of Art

YEARS ago, a board member of the Dayton Art Institute decided that art must be made as accessible to the public as were good books. If art had any message of worth, he reasoned, it must be to a wider circle than the select few to whom its appeal had been made. The idea developed until in 1922 the Dayton Art Institute inaugurated a unique circulating library of portable pictures under rules similar to those for the loan of books from public libraries, a system which is in effect today.

Under these rules, pictures may be taken out without charge for thirty days by any member of the Dayton Art Institute, whether living in Dayton or in neighboring towns. Also, any teacher or student in the schools may borrow the museum pictures. On the back of each picture is printed a synopsis of the artist's career, and a few lines of appreciative criticism of the picture. The museum also recommends a list of books for those who wish to study American art. When pictures by present-day artists are sold, the artist's selling price is marked on the picture and the artist receives the full amount without any commission being deducted.

In this way the person of moderate means is enabled to hang in his home, for leisurely study and appreciation, worthy pictures by American painters of accredited standing, as well as small sculptures, block prints and etchings. Often he finds that he can afford to buy these moderate sized, moderate priced canvases.

The officials of the Dayton Art Institute have found their unusual plan highly successful. Undoubtedly, the "Dayton Plan," as it is called, is a commendable one. And perhaps it is not too soon to hope for the next step, that of lending other pictures besides those painted by American artists.

Forecasters of Social Change

THE English playwright, G. Bernard Shaw, has been saying some things of late on what he calls the "time lag," with special reference to newspapers and their ofttimes belated recording of significant movements in the world of social reconstruction.

Mr. Shaw with his usual penetration puts his finger on one of the real shortcomings of a large segment of contemporary journalism—namely, present-mindedness. Unless an event has immediacy, objectivity, dramatic intensity, and a strong local flavor, it stands little chance of making itself heard in the columns of many newspapers. It is of course true that fragments of the past do not make a complete picture of the present, and that if an adequate and intelligible report of this changing world is to be offered, such report must dip into the future tense and afford a unified, continuous record rich in implications and prophecy.

A thought-provoking play of a few seasons back was built around the fact that the wayfarer on his travels is sharply aware only of the fields and the stretch of sky and hill which immediately hold his view. Fading away behind him is the scene from which he has come, and around the bend ahead lies the unknown which his eyes cannot envisage but which rightfully belongs to the complete circle of his experiences. But an aviator speeding overhead surveys a three-dimensional world in which the progress of time shows no breaks or partitions, but a solid front in which past, present and future all have place.

As with the eye of the aviator, newspapers of the present era are called upon to interpret the hurrying procession of events in the light of their vast possibilities as set against the screen of the future. Journalism as practiced by its trained workers is called upon to be not only a recorder of "inconsiderable trifles," but to be a shrewd accountant of social change.

To be stubbornly enamored of the past, to be so immersed in the fleeting present as to lose sight of the future, is to be guilty of what Mr. Shaw terms the "time lag," an omission which shortens the vision and the possible usefulness of any public institution.

The journalism of tomorrow must be greatly concerned in the new racial relationships, in the triumphs of peace, temperance, and education, in industrial reconstruction, in the high employment of leisure, in the redirection of personal enthusiasm all but held static in the grip of the machine. These neglected and thought-provoking topics—and many others—will demand space in newspapers, and when they are adequately recorded and interpreted in their larger implications, journalism will have cast off the millstone of the contemporaneous, and emerged as a far-seeing spokesman of a world on the march to higher altitudes.

On Sea Ch(sh)anties

JUST when it seemed as though radio dramatists had poor old "Barnacle Bill, the sailor," all at sea by their distorted imitations of his rollicking mannerisms, up has popped a tried and true member of Neptune's heaving domain in the guise of a British knight and member of Parliament to take the wind completely out of their sails.

> For although related to a peer,
> I can hand, reef and steer,
> And ship a selvagee. . . .

So must Sir James Sexton, M. P., have thought as he strode to the microphone of the British Broadcasting Company to show all good people in that sea-girt isle just how an old-time chantey (pronounced shantey) should be sung. Radio chanties bear no resemblance to the real thing, asserted Sir James of the Labor Party, who once heaved on the capstan bars of many an old windjammer as all hands chorused a rousing, rhythmic chantey with the concerted pulling power that only a rollicking, anchor-raising or yard-raising chantey could inspire.

He was invited to demonstrate before the radio audience how such sea chanties should be sung. The former "knight of the belaying pin" set off under full sail by spinning a few sea yarns, then stood away on a musical tack with a collection of sailors' songs, sung in the true gale-defying tempo that suited his hearers to a T.

So heavy and unwieldy was equipment of the old-time sailing ship that few crews ever attempted to handle the anchor or yards without uniting the efforts of the men by chanting such familiar sea songs as "Ranzo Boys" and "The Liverpool Packet."

With the awakened interest in this subject, perhaps the seagoing Laborite will be urged to impart some of these songs to his colleagues in the House of Commons. Since its purpose was to unite man power, chanteying in a legislative assembly might be employed to advantage. In the taking of a "voice vote," those "pulling" for a certain measure could emphasize their stand in this lyric manner. Or, when a particularly obstreperous opponent tried to monopolize the floor against them in debate, they might rally around an accomplished chantey man, such as Sir James Sexton, with that well-known chantey, "Blow the Man Down."

Editorial Notes

Though Sir Austen Chamberlain and the Manchester Guardian may have decided between them that the age of oratory has gone because political issues now center around such abstract matters as the tariff and the gold standard, it may be recalled that William Jennings Bryan's "silver-tongued" oratory—which won for him the sobriquet of "The Boy Orator of the Platte"—was based on political speeches advocating free coinage of silver.

According to the New York Noise Abatement Commission, the loudest noise in the city is that coming up through the gratings when a subway train rushes by. Now comes the problem for New Yorkers to make enough noise about it to have the nuisance silenced.

One reads that the Finance Minister of the Irish Free State recently presented a budget showing a slight surplus. Apparently in that country members of the Government know their Dickens and take to heart Mr. Micawber's recipe for happiness.

The big boss and the humblest employee are both in the same boat in the present business situation, the National Confectioners' Association was told the other day. But isn't there some difference between first class and steerage, even in the same boat?

Spain's new Cabinet has approved a 50 per cent reduction of its peace-time army, thus strengthening the new Government's claim to recognition both by other nations and by individuals.

When the new President of France takes office all the French will have to do is cut off the last three letters from the name of the present President Doumer(gue).

The Long Clock

A TALL, handsome thing of cherry-wood, the old clock stood for twenty-five years in aloof silence at the turn of the stairs. Its face was ivoried by time and its hands forever pointed to half past two, the hour when it had started its long journey from Massachusetts to Oregon. Local jewelers had peered at the ancient brass works and shaken their heads. Their cunning was not sufficient to start the hands nor to arouse the stately march of the sun and moon and the days of the month across the face. But what were mere years to the old clock when upon an inside panel was the prim lettering, "Trueworthy Dudley, 1788"!

One day a gnarled old gnome of a man came and saw it. There was much laying out of screws and cleaning of springs, and a great polishing of mellow wood. The heavy brass weights were hung on their long chains and the huge key slowly wound them up. There was a hush and then the slow, friendly tick began; after a bit the bell struck melodiously on the hour.

No longer remote, the clock became a beloved part of the home, and on a still night when the stars seemed scattered golden dust it began to tell the story of its very young years.

* * *

Capt. Trueworthy Dudley had started out on his black mare in the cool of an early June morning to ride to Boston. On all sides the forests of white pine and maple stretched out in the fresh green of early summer. Rabbits occasionally raced across his path and the whir of partridges sounded from time to time. The narrow way was full of ruts and only the largest rocks had been removed when it was made the stagecoach route. However, a row of purple beeches arched the way ahead, and small, bright flowers grew in the grass at the roadside. His mare's clever little feet made short work of the stones, and the Captain's thoughts galloped ahead of her with unseemly haste.

There had been so many things to attend to about the farm with the coming of spring that at times it seemed he never would get off to Boston. But there had been the taxes to see about and he made them an excuse, for he had something to do in the town. He smiled as he thought of the countless small matters with which Deborah had burdened him. Shoes for young True, and to Mistress Tait's for a shawl, and in at Revere's place for those silver spoons. He would have to stop over at the Exchange Tavern on State Street the night. Then he could spend the next morning at Claggetts.

Reaching into an inner pocket of his best black broadcloth coat, Trueworthy took out a clipping which had been cut from the Massachusetts Centinal weeks before:

> William Claggett Respectfully informs his friends and the Publick, that he has lately returned from London and now carries on the Clock and Watch-makers business in their different branches a few doors north of Seven Star Lane. He has neat silver watches for sale.

With a start the Captain came out of his reverie to realize that he was quite in town and coming to the long rolling sweep of the Common ground. On his left the waters of the Back Bay lay sedately blue and on the right the hill above the Frog Pond was a mass of wild roses. His eyes dwelt appreciatively upon the elms, with the cows placidly grazing in their shade. It was now nearly noon and what with the early start and the long ride he felt a great hunger upon him. He would first hunt a tavern and then for the shawl and the silver spoons.

* * *

With the true pleasure of the outdweller since time began, Trueworthy ate beans and johnny cake and listened to the talk of the town. There was an agitation for Boston to procure a city charter. Some were for clinging to the town meeting, while others claimed Faneuil Hall would soon burst if all the town kept trying to get into it at voting time.

When this subject was done to a crisp brown there was always the choice bone of Mr. Eaton's Musick Gallery, which had been erected near the Common the year before. The Captain had already decided that such a "publick place for musick" was a risk and a danger to the joys of the home and said so. Most of the heads nodded in agreement with him.

As he was leaving the tavern he met Major Russell, the editor of the Centinal.

"Good day to you, sir," said the Major in his great voice. "Does our new bridge bring you to town, Captain?"

"No, I am about other matters," answered Trueworthy. "But I do hear that the new bridge is a mighty sight."

"It will be in two weeks when it's finished," declared the Major. "The plan is to have as many as forty lamps to ornament it. It will be a great improvement over ferrying the Charles, certainly. I shall have a piece about it in my paper." And lifting his hat courteously the Major was off down Common Street.

There in the sunny street Trueworthy suddenly knew he couldn't wait any longer. This very afternoon he would go to Claggett's. None of your neat silver watches for him, either. . . . Wouldn't Deborah be surprised, and how her eyes would sparkle! So he turned him about and began to walk briskly toward Seven Star Lane.

* * *

The shop was cool and very dim after the bright sunlight outside and he stood a moment peering about. On every side the voices of clocks were like a harmony of time. The big slow clocks were the drums, the small clocks ticking out their silvery notes the violins and flutes. Shortly a door at one side opened, pouring in a flood of light from the shop at the back, and Master Claggett stood before him.

"Could I serve you, my good sir?" he inquired in a voice so measured and even that it mingled with the rest of the melody.

"I wish," said Trueworthy, "to buy a clock, one of those elegant tall ones. Since you have come but lately from London I am here to see yours."

"Quite right," said Master Claggett, and motioned the Captain into his workroom. "I am just completing a clock for Mr. Otis that might be to your fancy." And he indicated a tall mahogany timepiece standing near a table.

"Mind the hole there," he added quickly, as the Captain crossed the room. "That is where I swing the pendulums for these long clocks."

Trueworthy stepped carefully around the opening in the floor and came to stand before the clock.

"You see, it has the sun and new moon and the seasons here above the face," went on Master Claggett. "A great convenience for planting crops and telling the days of the month."

The other regarded the small saucy-faced moon and the round golden sun in mingled awe and disbelief.

"But do they move about?" he asked.

"Certainly they move," declared the clockmaker. "They have their duty to perform like all the rest of us and attend to it in goodly fashion."

Trueworthy was so far gone in admiration that it was some time before he remembered to be practical. "I expect such a clock must be very dear," he suggested.

"What it's worth all I ask for it," Claggett said proudly. "That clock will run for a hundred years."

The Captain looked so incredulous at this statement that the other insisted: "Yes, Captain, and maybe more. What is £17 for such a fine thing?"

When Captain Dudley continued to look at the clock in a thoughtful silence Claggett said: "I file all the cogs by hand, and the brass balls at the top are hand cast. I have some elegant cherry-wood I could use for the case."

"That chestnut gelding I bought from Major Russell is a choice animal, but I don't seem to find much use for him," said Trueworthy, as though he had lost interest in clocks.

"I'll take the horse," said Claggett promptly.

The Captain looked at him and over his rather stern face a smile began to make encouraging headway.

"You might just show me that cherry-wood," he said.

* * *

Yes, the old clock likes to talk on star-hung nights. But the clock dealer who had awakened it from its long slumber was so slow in sending a bill that a member of the family sought him out with expressions of gratitude and a checkbook.

"I like to fix up the real old ones," he said happily. "The folks in my family have been doing it for 150 years, long before they came out West. We all learned the trade from my great-great-granddaddy, I guess you might say."

"It's marvelous to have it running again. Whom shall I make the check out to?"

"H'm . . . well, everybody calls me Bill around here," he replied chuckling. "But that don't look too good on a check. Guess you better just make it out to William Claggett."

E. W. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Prohibition, Inc., Audit

PROHIBITION is primarily a moral, ethical and educational issue in the eyes of its supporters. It also has a direct influence on the general health of the nation. Wets have argued up and down, in and out and round about these aspects of the noble experiment without shaking the faith of the men and women who placed the Eighteenth Amendment in the American Constitution.

But prohibition is also an adventure in economics. Having failed to loosen it from its moral and hygienic base, its opponents have concentrated their attacks on its alleged effects in reducing the Government's income and contributing to national economic declines. . . .

After running for ten years as a business concern, without reference to its moral and social features, the accounts of the big firm of National Prohibition, Incorporated, evidently require some expert auditing. A business' financial showings should not be left entirely in the hands of its avowed foes and competitors. . . .

In response to a general feeling that not sufficient attention has been paid to the economic side of outlawing intoxicants, the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement has made a careful audit of the financial results of the ten years' activities of prohibition. No business concern in that period has ever encountered more unethical opposition or deliberate attempts at sabotage. Its balance sheet is one of the finest examples ever presented of the triumph of right over might. . . .

On the credit side of the balance sheet the following gains are listed. These gains, some directly, some indirectly, some wholly and some in part, are inseparably linked with results of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Two billion dollars in federal income taxes; $779,000,000 in automobile and gasoline taxes; 28 per cent increase in milk consumption; 30,000,000 new savings bank depositors; an increase of $63,000,000,000 in life insurance holdings; 400,000 new homes a year; an average wage increase of 25 per cent; 30 per cent reduction in infant mortality; 300 per cent increase in the number of college students.

On the debit side of the account, the following losses are tabulated, losses, be it noted, in tribute paid to forces not even the wildest wet would care to be found supporting.

One hundred and seventy thousand saloons forced to close their doors; $363,000,000 in federal taxes on $1,817,000,000 worth of liquor; 64 per cent decrease in amount of alcoholic liquors consumed; thirty-eight out of fifty "Keeley" cures put out of business; 10 to 60 per cent reduction in juvenile court cases; 54 per cent drop in the number of children cared for by welfare associations; 50 per cent decrease in arrests for prostitution; 11 per cent drop in the number of eighteen to twenty-year-old boys sent to penal institutions.

That is a balance sheet for the economic side of Prohibition, Inc., of which no business concern need be ashamed. Of course, as a financial statement, pure and simple, it might be attacked because on the debit side no mention is made of the cost of enforcing the law against the cohorts of King Alcohol.

But surely no fair-minded critic would charge the cost of enforcing the law against those who accepted the mandate of the nation in imposing it. The price of rebellion is on the heads of the rebels. Those who actively or passively have lent comfort to illicit traffickers in forbidden liquors have placed themselves in revolt against the government of the people. They and they alone are responsible for the heavy expense entailed in putting down this whisky rebellion.

Since the wets are determined to continue prohibition as a political issue, it is well for the voters to obtain a clear view of the economic, no less than the moral and educational, effects of 10 years of prohibition. . . .—*Los Angeles Times.*

"Debunking" the Gangster

THE shooting of "Legs" Diamond started another epidemic of news stories in which the gangster was pictured as something of a hero. He is shown as a man of whom an entire country stands in fear. It is intimated that his power is nation-wide and his influence immense. Poppycock!

The gangster is nothing more or less than a sneaking coward. He always "packs a gun." He has no sense of honor. He shoots in the back. He fights only when he is full of dope or when he has a gang with him and the encounter is bound to be one-sided. When he is shot, it is fear, not honor, which keeps his mouth shut.

As a class, these depraved beings are braggarts and publicity seekers. They ride on the crest of publicity and notoriety for a few years, but they can't win and in their hearts they know it.

We believe that much could be accomplished by keeping the news of the exploits of the gunmen down to a minimum. And we also believe that their power is greatly overrated.

That they are a menace is true. Anyone who flaunts the disobedience of our laws is a menace. They are the enemies of our country just as much so as any nation with whom we might be at war, and they are a far more despicable foe.

Law observance is a citizen's most sacred duty. If a law is wrong or obnoxious, it can be done away with in an orderly and lawful manner, but while it is a law respectable citizens will observe it and the other kind of citizens should be made to observe it.—*Ellenville (N. Y.) Press.*

The American Home

MORE than 20,000,000 families, or 80 per cent of the population of the United States, live in homes, and an increasingly large proportion of them in homes of their own. There are 29,000,000 families in this country; 9,000,000 of them live in apartments and an apartment may be a perfect home. Home life is different from the old times; superficially considered, there is excuse for the apprehension of some; but in spite of the changes, the family holds, the home remains, and the nation is safe for a great while ahead.—*The Savannah News.*